Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOLUME LXXXIII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1868. NUMBER 294.

1786. PROSPECTUS. 1869.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

This journal enters upon the 83d year of an existence which has never been more vigorous, or rewarded by the confidence of the people with a more substantial support, than now. Always a leading newspaper of the Commonwealth, the present generation of the people, the third since the establishment of the GAZETTE in the last century, still regard it, as did their fathers, with unabated respect, and with an entire reliance upon its faithful exposition of the soundest principles of political and social economy. The Proprietors need only point to the unblemished record of this journal in the past, to pledge to their fellow-citizens the same fidelity to the highest considerations of duty for the future.

Our facilities, for obtaining the latest and most reliable news, increase daily. All recognize our devotion to those political principles which have recently achieved a fresh and most signal vindication before the tribunal of the people. The effective services of this journal in promoting this triumph are acknowledged by an universal assent.

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Upon the re-assembling of Congress, it again becomes my duty to call your attention to the state of the Union, and its disorganized condition under the various laws which have been passed upon the subject of reconstruction. It may be safely assumed as an axiom in the government of the States, that the greatest wrongs inflicted upon a people are caused by unjust and arbitrary legislation, or by the unrelenting decrees of despotic rulers, and that injurious and oppressive measures are the greatest evils that can be inflicted upon a nation. The legislator or the ruler who has the wisdom and magnanimity to retrace his steps when convinced of error, will, sooner or later, be rewarded with the respect and gratitude of an intelligent and patriotic people.

EXCESSIVE LEGISLATION.

Our own history, although embracing a period of less than a century, affords abundant proof that most, if not all our domestic troubles are directly traceable to violations of the organic law, and excessive legislation. The most striking illustrations of this fact are furnished by the enactments of the past three years upon the question of reconstruction. After a fair trial, they have substantially failed, and proved pernicious in their results, and there seems to be no good reason why they should longer remain on the statute books.

States to which the Constitution guarantees a republican form of government, have been reduced to military dependencies, in each of which the people have been made subject to the arbitrary will of the commanding General. Although the Constitution requires that each State shall be represented in Congress, Virginia, Mississippi and Texas are yet excluded from the Houses, and contrary to the express provisions of that instrument, were denied participation in the recent election for a President and Vice President of the United States.

The attempt to place the whole population under the domination of persons of color in the South, has impaired, if not destroyed the kindly relations that had previously existed between them, and mutual distrust has induced a feeling of animosity which, leading in some instances to collision and bloodshed, has prevented that co-operation between the two races so essential to the success of industrial enterprises in the Southern States.

Nor have the inhabitants of those States alone suffered from the disturbed condition of affairs growing out of these Congressional enactments. The entire Union has been agitated by grave apprehensions of trouble, which might again involve the peace of the nation. Its interests have been injuriously affected by the derangement of business and labor, the consequent want of prosperity throughout that portion of the country.

THE CONSTITUTION AND RECONSTRUCTION.

The Federal Constitution, the Magna Charta of American rights, under whose wise and salutary Providence we have successfully conducted all our domestic and foreign affairs, sustained ourselves in peace and in war, and become a great nation among the powers of the earth, must assuredly now be adequate to the settlement of questions growing out of the civil war waged alone for its vindication. This great fact is made most manifest by the condition of the country.

When Congress assembled in the month of December, 1865, civil strife had ceased. The spirit of rebellion had spent its entire force in the Southern States. The people had warmed into national life, and throughout the whole country a healthy reaction in public sentiment had taken place by the application of the simple, yet effective provisions of the Constitution. The Executive Department, with the voluntary aid of the States had brought the work of restoration as near completion as was within the scope of its authority, and the nation was encouraged by the prospect of an early and satisfactory adjustment of all its difficulties.

Congress, however, intervened, and refusing to perfect the work so nearly consummated, declined to admit members from the States, adopted a course of measures, frustrated all that had been successfully accomplished, and after three years of agitation and strife, has left the country farther from the attainment of union and fraternal feeling, than at the inception of the Congressional plan of reconstruction.

It needs no argument to show that the legislation which has produced such consequences should be abrogated, or else made to conform to the genuine principles of the Republican Government. Under the influence of party passions and sectional prejudice other acts have been passed not warranted by the Constitution.

FUNCTIONS OF THE EXECUTIVE.

Congress has already been made familiar with my views respecting the Tenure of Office Bill. Experience has proved that its repeal is demanded by the best interests of the country, and that while it remains in force the President cannot enjoin that rigid accountability of public officers so essential to an honest and efficient execution of the laws, its revocation would enable the Executive department to exercise the power of appointment and removal in accordance with the original design of the Federal Constitution.

The Act of March 2d, 1867, making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30th, 1868, and for other purposes, contains provisions which interfere with the President's constitutional functions as Commander-in-Chief of the army, and deny to States of the Union the right to protect themselves by means of their own militia.

These provisions should be at once annulled, for while the first might, in times of great emergency, seriously embarrass the Executive in efforts to employ and direct the common strength of the nation for its protection and preservation, the other is contrary to the express declaration of the Contitution, that a well regulated mititia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

It is believed that the repeal of all such laws would be accepted by the American people as at least a partial return to the fundamental principle of government, and an indication that hereafter the Constitution is to be made the nation's safe and unerring guide. They can be productive of no permanent benefit to the country and should not be permitted to stand as so many monuments of deficient wisdom, which has characterized our recent legislation.

THE FINANCES.

The condition of our finances demands the early and earnest consideration of Congress. Compared with the growth of our population public expenditures have reached an amount unprecedented in our history. The population of the United States in 1790 was nearly four millions of people. Increasing each decade about thirty-three per cent., it reached in 1860 thirty-one millions, an increase of seven hundred per cent. on the population in 1790. In 1869, it is estimated it will reach thirty-eight millions, or an increase of eight hundred and sixty-eight per cent. in seventy-nine years. The annual expenditure of the Federal Government in 1790 were four millions two hundred thousand dollars In 1820, eighteen millions two hundred thousand dollars. In 1850, forty-one millions. In 1860, sixty-three millions. In 1865, nearly thirteen hundred millions, and in 1869, it is estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury in his last annual report, that they will be three hundred and seventy-two millions.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

By comparing the public disbursements of 1869 as estimated with those of 1791, it will be seen that the increase since the beginning of our Government has been eight thousand six hundred and eighteen per cent., while the increase of the population for the same period was only eight hundred and sixty-eight per cent. Again, the expenses of the Government in 1860, the year of peace immediately preceding the war, were only sixty-five millions, while in 1869 a year of peace, three years after the war, it is estimated they will be three hundred and seventy millions, an increase of four hundred and eighty-nine per centum, while the increase of population was only twenty-one per centum for the same period.

These statistics further show, that in 1791, the annual national expenses compared with the population were but little more than one dollar per capita, and in 1860, two dollars per capita, while in 1869 they will reach the extravagant sum of nine dollars and seventy-eight cents per capita.

It will be observed that all of these statements refeared to, exhibit the disbursements of peace periods. It may therefore be of interest to compare the expenditures of the three war periods, the war with Great Britain, the Mexican war and the war of the rebellion. In 1814 the annual expenses incident to the war of 1812 reached the highest amount, about $31,000,000, while our population slightly exceeded 8,000,000, showing an expenditure of only three dollars and eighty cents per capita. In 1847 the expenditures growing out of the war with Mexico reached fifty-five millions, and the population about twenty-one millions, giving only two dollars and sixty cents per capita for the war expenses of that year. In 1865 the expenditures called for by the rebellion, reached the vast amount of twelve hundred and ninety millions, which compared with a population of thirty-four millions, gives thirty-eight dollars and twenty-eight cents per capita.

From the 4th day of March, 1789, to the 30th day of June, 1861, the entire expenditures of the Government were seventeen hundred millions of dollars. During that period we were engaged in wars with Great Britain and Mexico, and were engaged in hostilities with powerful Indian tribes. Louisiana was purchased from France at a cost of fifteen millions of dollars. Florida was ceded to us by Spain for five millions. California was acquired from Mexico, for fifteen millions, and the Territory of New Mexico was obtained from Texas for the sum of ten millions.

Early in 1861, the war of the rebellion commenced, and from the 1st of July of that year to the 30th of June, 1865, the public expenditures reached the enormous aggregate of thirty-three hundred millions. Three years of peace have intervened, and during that time the disbursements of the Government have successively been five hundred and twenty millions, three hundred and forty six millions, and three hundred and ninety millions. Adding to these amounts three hundred and seventy-two millions estimated as necessary for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1869, we obtain a total expenditure of sixteen hundred millions of dollars during the four years immediately succeeding the war, or nearly as much as was expended during the seventy-two years that preceded the rebellion, and embracing the extraordinary expenditures already named.

RETRENCHMENT CALLED FOR.

These startling facts clearly illustrate the necessity of retrenchment in all branches of the public service. Abuses which were tolerated during the war for the preservation of the nation will not be endured by the people, now that profound peahe prevails.

The receipts from internal revenues and customs have, during the past three years, gradually diminished, and the continuance of useless and extravagant expenditures will involve us in National Bankruptcy or else makes inevitable an increase of taxes already to onerous, and, in many respects, obnoxious on account of their inquisitorial character. One hundred millions annually are expended for the military force, a large portion of which is employed in the execution of laws both unnecessary and unconstitional. One hundred and fifty millions are required each year to pay the interest on the public debt. An army of tax gatherers impoverishes the nation, and public agents, placed by Congress beyond the control of the Executive, divert from the legitimate purposes large sums of money, which they collect from the people in the name of the Government.

Judicious legislation and prudent economy can alone remedy defects, and avert evils, which, if suffered to exist, cannot fail to diminish confidence in the public councils, and weaken the attachment and respect of the people towards their political institutions. Without proper care, the small balance which it is estimated will remain in the Treasury at the close of the present fiscal year will not be realized, and additional millions be added to a debt which is now enumerated by billions.

THE TREASURY REPORT.

It is shown by the able and comprehensive report of the Secretary of the Treasury that the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1868, were $405,638,083, and the expenditures for the same period were $377,340,284, leaving in the Treasury a surplus of $28,297,708. It estimated that the receipts during the present fiscal year ending June 30th, 1869, will be $341,392,868, and the expenditures $336,152,470, showing the small balance of $5,240,398 in favor of the Government. For the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1870, it is estimated that the receipts will amount to $228,000,000, and the expenditures to $303,000,000, leaving an estimated surplus of $24,000,000.

PUBLIC DEBT—1789 TO 1868.

It becomes proper in this connection to make a brief reference to our public indebtedness, which has accumulated with such alarming rapidity and assumed such colossal proportions. In 1789, when the Government commenced operations under the Federal Constitution, it was burdened with an indebtedness of seventy-five millions of dollars, created during the war of the Revolution. This amount had been reduced to forty-five millions of dollars, when, in 1812, war was declared against Great Britain. The three years' struggle that followed largely increased the national obligations, and in 1816 they had attained the sum of one hundred and twenty-seven millions. Wise and economical legislation, however, enabled the Government to pay the entire amount within a period of twenty years, and the extinguishment of the national debt filled the land with rejoicing, and was one of the great events of President Jackson's administration. After its redemption, a large fund remained in the Treasury, which was deposited for safe keeping with the several States, on condition that it should be returned when required by the public wants. In 1849, the year after the termination of an expensive war with Mexico, we found ourselves involved in a debt of sixty-four millions and that was the amount owed by the Government in 1860, just prior to the outbreak of the rebellion. In the spring of 1861 our civil war commenced; each year of its continuance made an enormous addition to the debt, and when, in the spring of 1865, the nation successfully emerged from the conflict, the obligations of the Government had reached the immense sum of $2,873,992,909. The Secretary of the Treasury shows that on the 1st day of November, 1867, this amount had been reduced to $2,491,504,450, but at the same time his report exhibits an increase during the past year of $35,625,102, for the debt on the first day of November last is stated to have been $2,527,129,552. It is estimated by the Secretary that the returns for the past month will add to our liabilities the further sum of eleven millions, making a total increase during the thirteen months of forty-six and a half millions.

PAYMENT OF OBLIGATIONS.

In my message to Congress of December 4th, 1865, it was suggested that a policy should be devised, which, without being oppressive to the people, would at once begin to effect a reduction of the debt, and is persisted in, discharge it fully within a definite number of years. The Secretary of the Treasury forcibly recommends legislation of this character, and justly urges that the longer it is deferred the more difficult must become its accomplishment. We should follow the wise precedent established in 1789 and 1816, and without further delay make provision for the payment of our obligations at as early a period as may be practicable. The fruits of their labors should be enjoyed by our citizens, rather than be used to build up and sustain monied monopolies in our own and other lands. Our foreign debt is already computed by the Secretary of the Treasury at $850,000,000. Citizens of foreign countries receive interest upon a large portion of our securities, and American tax-payers are made to contribute large sums for their support. The idea that such a debt is to become permanent should at all times be discarded, as taxation is too heavy to be borne, and the payment once in every 16 years, at the present rate of interest, of an amount equal to the original sum. This vast debt, if permitted to become permanent and increasing, must eventually be gathered into the hands of a few, and enable them to exert a dangerous and controlling power in the affairs of the Government. The borrowers would become servants to the lenders, the lenders masters of the people. We now pride ourselves upon having given freedom to four millions of the colored race. It will then be our shame that forty millions of people, by their own toleration of usurpation and profligacy, have suffered themselves to become enslaved and merely exchanged from slave owners to new taskmasters in the shape of bondholders and tax gatherers. Besides, permanent debts pertain to monarchial governments, and tend to monopolies, perpetuities and class legislation totally irreconcilable with free institutions. Introduced into our Republican system, they would gradually but surely sap its foundations and eventually subvert our governmental fabric and erect upon its ruins a moneyed aristocracy. It is our sacred duty to transmit unimpaired to our posterity the blessings of liberty which were bequeathed to us by the founders of the Republic, and by our example teach those who are to follow us carefully to avoid the dangers which threaten a free and independent people.

THE RATE OF INTEREST.

Various plans have been proposed for the payment of the public debt. However they may have varied as to the time and mode in which it should be redeemed, there seems to be a general concurrence as to the propriety and justness of a reduction in the present rate of interest. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his report, recommends five per cent. Congress, in a bill passed prior to adjournment, on the 27th of July last, agrsed upon four and four and a half per cent., while by many three per cent. has been held to be an amply sufficient return for the investment. The general impression as to the exorbitancy of the existing rate of interest has led to an inquiry in the public mind respecting the consideration which the Government has actually received for its bonds, and the conclusion is becoming prevalent that the amount which it obtained was, in real money, three or four hundred per cent. less than the obligation which it issued in return. It cannot be denied that we are paying an extravagant per centage for the use of the money borrowed, which was paper currency, greatly depreciated below the value of coin. This fact is made apparent when we consider that bondholders receive from the Treasury, upon each dollar they own in Government securities, six per cent. in gold, which is nearly, or quite, equal to nine per cent. in currency. That the bonds are then converted into capital for the National Banks, upon which those institutions issue their circulation, bearing six per cent. interest, and that they are exempt from taxation by the Government and the States, and thereby enhanced two per cent. in the hands of the holders. We thus have an aggregate of seventeen per cent. which may be received upon each dollar by the owners of Government securities.

A system that produces such results is justly regarded as favoring the few at the expense of the many, and has led to the further inquiry whether our bondholders, in view of the large profits which they have enjoyed, would themselves be averse to a settlement of our indebtedness upon a plan which would yield them a fair remuneration, and at the same time be just to the taxpayers of the nation. Our national credit should be sacredly observed, but in making provision for our creditors we should not forget what is due to the masses of the people. It may be assumed that the holders of our securities have already received upon their bonds a larger amount than their original investment, measured by a gold standard. Upon this statement of facts it would become just and equitable that six per cent. interest now paid by the Government should be applied to the reduction of the principal in semi-annual installments, which in sixteen years and eighteen months would liquidate the entire national debt. Six per cent. in gold would at present rates be equal to nine per cent. in currency, and equivalent to the payment of debt one a half times in a fraction less than seventeen years. This, in connection with all the other advantages derived from their investment, would afford to the public creditors a fair and liberal compensation for the use of their capital, and with this they should be satisfied.

The lessons of the past admonish the lender that it is not well to be over anxious in exacting from the borrower rigid compliance with the letter of the bond. If provision be made for the payment of the indebtedness of the Government in the manner suggested, our nation will rapidly resume its wonted prosperity. Its interest requires that some measures should be taken to release the large amount of capital invested in the securities of the Government; it is not now merely unproductive, but in taxation annually consumes one hundred and fifty millions of dollars which would otherwise be used by our enterprising people in adding to the wealth of the Nation. Our Commerce, which at one time successfully rivalled that of the great Maritime Powers, has rapidly diminished, and our industrial interests are in a depressed and languishing condition. The development of our inexhaustible resources is checked, and the fertile fields of the South are becoming waste for want of means to till them. With the release of capital, new life would be infused into the paralyzed energies of our people, and activity and vigor imparted to every branch of industry. Our people need encouragement in their efforts to recover from the effects of of the reduction and of injudicious legislation, and it should be the aim of the Government to stimulate them by the prospect of an early release of from the burdens which impede their prosperity. If we cannot take the burdens from their shoulders we should at least manifest a willingness to help them to bear them.

THE CIRCULATING MEDIUM.

In referring to the condition of the circulating medium, I shall merely reiterate substantially that portion of my last annual message which relates to that subject. The proportion which the currency of any country should bear to the whole value of the annual produce circulated by its means is a question upon which political economists have not agreed, nor can it be controlled by legislation, but must be left to the irrevocable laws which everywhere regulate commerce and trade. The circulating medium will ever irresistibly flow to those points where it is in greatest demand. The law of demand and supply is as unerring as that which regulates the tides of the ocean; and, indeed, currency, like the tides, has its ebbs and flows throughout the world.

At the beginning of the rebellion the bank note circulation of the country amounted to not much more than two hundred millions of dollars. Now the circulation of national bank notes, and those known as legal tenders, is nearly seven hundred millions. While it is urged by some that this amount should be increased, others contend that a decided reduction is absolutely essential to the best interests of the country. In view of these diverse opinions, it may be well to ascertain the real value of our paper issues when compared with a metallic or convertible currency. For this purpose let us inquire how much gold and silver could be purchased by the seven hundred millions of paper currency now in circulation. Probably not more than half the amount of the latter, showing that when our paper currency is compared with gold and silver, its commercial utility is compressed into three hundred and fifty millions. This striking fact makes it the obvious duty of the Government, as early as may be consistent with the principles of sound political economy, to take such measures as will enable the holder of its notes and those of the national banks to convert them without loss into specie or its equivalent. A reduction of our paper circulating medium may not necessarily follow. This, however, would depend upon the law of demand and supply; though, it should be borne in mind that by making legal-tender and bank notes convertible into coin or its equivalent, their present specie value, in the hands of their holders, would be enhanced one hundred per cent.

Legislation for the accomplishment of a result so desirable is demanded by the highest public considerations. The Constitution contemplates that the circulating medium of the country shall be uniform in quality and value. At the time of the formation of that instrument, the country had just emerged from the war of the revolution, and was suffering from the effects of a redundant and worthless paper currency. The sages of that period were anxious to protect their posterity from the evil which they themselves had experienced. In providing a circulating medium they conferred upon Congress the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof, at the same time prohibiting them from making anything but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts.

OUR PRESENT CURRENCY—DISCRIMINATION.

The anomalous condition of our currency is in striking contrast with that which was originally designed. Our circulation now embraces, first, notes of the National Banks, which are made receivable for all dues to the Government excepting imports, and by all its creditors, excepting in payment of interest upon its bonds and the securities themselves; second, legal tender notes issued by the United States, which the law requires shall be received as well in payment of all debts between citizens as of all Government dues, excepting imports; and, third, gold and silver coin. By the operation of our present system of finance, however, the metallic currency when collected is reserved only for one class of government creditors, who, holding its bonds, semi-annually receive their interest in coin from the National Treasury.

There is no reason which will be accepted as satisfactory by the people why those who defend us on the land and protect us on the sea; the pensioner upon the gratitude of the nation, bearing the scars and wounds received while in its service; the public servants in the various departments of the Government; the farmer who supplies the soldiers of the army and the sailors of the navy; the artisan who toils in the work shops, or the mechanics and laborers who build its edifices and construct its forts and vessels of war, in payment of their just and hard earned dues should receive depreciated paper, while another class of their countrymen, no more deserving, are paid in coin of gold and silver.

Equal and exact justice requires that all creditors of the Government should be paid in a currency possessing uniform value. This can only be accomplished by the restoration of currency to the standard established by the Constitution, and by this means we would remove a discrimination which may, if it has not already done so, create a prejudice that may become deep-rooted and wide-spread, and imperil the national credit.

THE REMEDY.

The feasibility of making our currency correspond with the Constitutional standard may be seen by a reference to a few facts derived from our commercial statistics. The aggregate products of precious metals in the United States from 1849 to 1867 amounted to $1,274,000,000, while for the same period the net exports of specie were $741,000,000. This shows an excess of product over net exports of $433,000,000. There are in the Treasury $103,407,985 in coin; in circulation, in the States on the Pacific coast, $40,000,000, and a few millions in the national and other banks—in all, less than one hundred and sixty millions. Taking into consideration the specie in the country prior to 1849 and that produced since 1867, we have more than three hundred millions not accounted for by exportation or by the returns of the Treasury, and, therefore, most probably remaining in the country. These are important facts, and show how completely the inferior currency will supercede the better, forcing it from circulation among the masses, causing it to be exported as a mere article of trade to add to the money capital of foreign lands. They show the necessity of retiring our paper money that the return of gold and silver to the avenues of trade may be invited and a demand created which will cause the retention at home of at least so much of the productions of our rich and inexhaustible gold bearing fields as may be sufficient for purposes of circulation.

IRREDEEMABLE NOTES.

It is unreasonable to expect a return to a sound currency as long as the Government and banks continue to issue irredeemable notes, and fill the channels of circulation with depreciated paper. Notwithstanding a coinage by our mints since 1849 of eight hundred and seventy-four millions of dollars, the people are now strangers to the currency which was designed for their uses and benefit, and specimens of precious metals, bearing the national device, are seldom seen, except when produced to gratify the interest excited by their novelty. If depreciated paper is to be continued as permanent currency of the country, and all our coin is to become a mere article of traffic and speculation, to the enhancement of the price of all that is indispensable to the comfort of the people, it will be wise economy to abolish our mints, thus saving the Nation the care and expense incident to such establishments, and let all our precious metals be exported in bullion.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENT.

The time has come, however, when the Government and National Banks should be required to take the most efficient steps and make all necessary arrangements for the resumption of specie payments. Let specie payments once be earnestly inaugurated by the Government and banks, and the value of the paper circulation would directly approximate a specie standard. Specie payments having been resumed by the Government and banks, all notes or bills of paper issued by either, of less denomination than twenty dollars, should, by law, be excluded from circulation, so that the people may have the benefit and convenience of a gold and silver currency, which, in all their business transactions, will be uniform in value at home and abroad.

Every man of property or industry, every man who desires to preserve what he honestly possesses, or to obtain what he can honestly earn, has a direct interest in maintaining a safe circulating medium, such a medium as shall be real and substantial, not liable to vibrate with opinions, not subject to be blown up or blown down by the breath of speculation, but to be made stable and secure. A disordered currency is one of the greatest political evils. It undermines the virtues necessary for the support of the social system, and encourages propensities destructive of its happiness. It wars against industry, frugality and economy, and it fosters the evil spirits of extravagance and speculation. It has been asserted by one of our profound and most gifted statesmen that of all the contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, none has been more effectual than that which deludes them with paper money. This is the most effectual of inventions to fertilize the rich man's fields by the sweat of the poor man's brow. Ordinary tyranny, oppression, excessive taxation—these bear lightly on the happiness of the mass of the community compared with a fraudulent currency and the robberies committed by depreciated paper. Our own history has recorded for our instruction enough, and more than enough, of the demoralizing tendency, the injustice, and the intolerable oppression on the virtuous and well-disposed, of a degraded paper currency, authorized by law, or any way countenanced by the Government. It is one of the most successful devices in times of peace or war, of expansions or revulsions, to accomplish the transfer of all the precious metals from the great mass of the people into the hands of a few, where they are hoarded in secret places, or deposited under bolts and bars, while the people are left to endure all the inconveniences, sacrifices and demoralization resulting from the use of depreciated and worthless paper.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of the Interior, in his report, gives valuable information in reference to the interests confined to the supervision of his department, and reviews the operations of the Land Office, Pension Office, Patent Office and the Indian Bureau.

PUBLIC LANDS SOLD.

During the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1868, six millions six hundred and fifty-five thousand seven hundred acres of public land were disposed of. The entire cash receipts of the General Land Office for the same period, were $1,632,745; being greater by $284,883 than the amount realized from the same sources during the previous year. The entries under the Homestead Law cover two million three hundred and twenty-eight thousand nine hundred and twenty-three acres, nearly one-fourth of which was taken under the Act of June 21st, 1869, which applies only to the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida.

PENSION ROLL.

On the 30th of June, 1868, one hundred and sixty-nine thousand six hundred and fifty-three names were borne on the pension rolls, and during the year ending on that day, the total amount paid for pensions, including the expenses of disbursements was $24,010,982, being $5,391,925 greater

(Continued on Second Page.)

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

(Continued from First Page)

than that expended for like purposes during the preceding year.

PATENT OFFICE.

During the year ending the 30th of September last, the expenses of the Patent Office exceeded the receipts by one hundred and seventy-one dollars, and including reissues and designs, fourteen thousand one hundred and fifty-three patents were issued.

THE INDIANS.

Treaties with various Indian tribes have been concluded, and will be submitted to the Senate for its constitutional action. I cordially sanction the stipulations which provide for reserving lands for the various tribes, where they may be encouraged to abandon their nomadic habits, and engage in agricultural and industrial pursuits. This policy, inaugurated many years since, has met with signal success whenever it has been pursued in good faith and with becoming liberality by the United States. The necessity for extending it as far as practicable in our relations with the aboriginal population is greater now than at any preceding period. Whilst we furnish subsistence and instruction to the Indians and guarantee the undisturbed enjoyment of their treaty rights, we should habitually insist upon the faithful observance of their agreement to remain within their respective reservations. This is the only mode by which these collisions with other tribes and with the whites can be avoided, and the safety of our frontier settlements secured.

PACIFIC RAILROADS.

The companies constructing the railway from Omaha to Sacramento have been most energetically engaged in prosecuting the work, and it is believed that the line will be completed before the expiration of the next fiscal year. The six per cent. bonds issued to these companies amounted on the fifth instant to $44,337,000, and additional work had been performed to the extent of $3,200,000.

The Secretary of the Interior in August last, invited my attention to the report of a Director of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, who had been specially instructed to examine the location, construction and equipment of their road, and submited for the opinion of the Attorney General certain questions in regard to the authority of the Executive, which arose upon this report, and those which had from time to time been presented by the Commissioners appointed to examine this and other lines, and have recently submitted a statement of their investigations, of which the report of the Secretary of the Interior furnishes special information.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Secretary of War contains information of interest respecting the several bureaus of the War Department, and the operations of the army. The strength of our military force on the 30th of September last was 48,000 men, and it is computed that this number will be decreased to 43,000. It is the opinion of the Secretary of War that within the next year a considerable diminution of the infantry force may be made without detriment to the interest of the country, and in view of the great expense attending the military establishment and the absolute necessity of retrenchment, wherever it can be applied, it is hoped that Congress will sanction the reduction which his report recommends. While in 1860, sixteen thousand three hundred men cost the nation $16,472,000, the sum of $65,682,000 is estimated as necessary for the support of the army during the fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1870. The estimates of War debt, for the last two fiscal years were, for 1867 $33,-814,461, and for 1868, $25,205,669. The actual expenditures during the same periods were, respectively, $95,224,415 and $123,-246,648. The estimate submitted in December last, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1869, was $77,124,707. The expenditures for the first quarter ending the 30th of September last were $27,219,117, and the Secretary of the Treasury gives $66,-000,000 as the amount which will probably be required during the remaining three-quarters, if there should be no reduction of the army, making its aggregate cost for the year considerably in excess of ninety-three millions. The difference between the estimates and expenditures for the three fiscal years which have been named is thus shown to be $175,545,343 for this single branch of public service.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy exhibits the operations of that department and of the Navy during the year. A considerable reduction of the force has been effected. There are forty-two vessels carrying four hundred and eleven guns in the six squadrons which are established in different parts of the world. Three of these vessels are returning to the United States and four are used as storeships, leaving the actual cruising force thirty-five vessels, carrying three hundred and fifty-six guns. The total number of vessels in the Navy is two hundred and six, mounting seventeen hundred and forty-three guns. Eighty-one vessels of every description are in use armed with six hundred and ninety-six guns. The number of enlisted men in the service, including apprentices, has been reduced to eight thousand five hundred. An increase of navy yard facilities is recommended as a measure which will, in the event of war, be promotive of economy and security. A more thorough and systematic survey of the North Pacific Ocean is advised, in view of our recent acquisitions, our expanding commerce, and the increasing intercourse between the Pacific States and Asia.

The Naval Pension Fund, which consists of a moiety of the avails of prizes captured during the war, amounts to $14,000,000. Exception is taken to the act of 23d of July last, which reduces the interest on the fund loaned to the Government by the Secretary, as trustee, to three per cent. instead of six per cent., which was originally stipulated when the investment was made. An amendment to the Pension Laws is suggested to remedy omissions and defects in existing enactments. The expenditures of the department during the last fiscal year were $201,263,94, and the estimates for the coming year amount to $20,993,314.

POSTOFFICE AFFAIRS.

The Postmaster General's report furnishes a full and clear exhibit of the operations and condition of the Postal Service. The ordinary postal revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, was $15,292,400, and the total expenditures, embracing all the service for which special appropriations have been made by Congress, amounted to $22,730,892, showing an excess of expenditures of $6,437,771. Deducting from the expenditures the sum of $1,396,525, the amount of appropriations for ocean, steamship and other special services, the excess of expenditures was $4,541,466. By using an unexpended balance in the Treasury of $3,800,000, the actual sum for which a special appropriation is required to meet the deficiency, is $7,412,66. The causes which produced this large excess of expenditures over revenue were the restoration of service in the late insurgent States, and the putting into operation of the new service established by acts of Congress, which amounted within the last two years and a half to about forty-eight thousand seven hundred miles, equal to more than one-third of the whole amount of the service at the close of the war.

New postal conventions with Great Britain, North Germany, Belgium, the Neitherlands, Switzerland, and Italy, respectively, have been carried into effect under their provisions. Important improvements have resulted in the reduced rates of international postage, and the enlarged mail facilities with European countries. The cost of the United States trans-Atlantic Ocean mail service, since January 1st, 1868, has been largely lessened under the operation of these new conventions, a reduction of over one-half having been effected under the new arrangement for Ocean mail steamship service, which went into effect on that date. The attention of Congress is invited to the practical suggestions and recommendations made in his report by the Postmaster General.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

No important question has occurred during the last year in our accustomed cordial and friendly intercourse with Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, San Salvador, France, Austria, Belgium, Switzerland, Portugal, The Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Rome, Greece, Turkey, Persia, Egypt, Liberia, Morocco, Tripoli, Tunis, Muscat, Siam, Borneo and Madagascar.

Cordial relations have also been maintained with the Argentine and the Oriental Republics. The expressed wish of Congress that our national good offices might be tendered to those Republics, and also to Brazil and Paraguay, for bringing to an end the continuous war which has so long been raging in the Valley of the La Plata, has been assiduously complied with, and fully acknowledged by all the beligerents. That important negotiation, however, has thus far been without result.

THE PARAGUAYAN TROUBLE—MINISTER WASHBURNE.

Charles A. Washburne, late U. S. Minister to Paraguay, having resigned, and being desirous to return to the United States, the Rear Admiral commanding the South Atlantic Squadron was early directed to send a ship of war to Ascunsion, the capital of Paraguay, to receive Mr. Washburne and his family, and remove them from a situation which was represented to be endangered by faction and foreign war. The Brazilian commander of the allied invading forces refused permission to the Wasp to pass through the blockading forces, and that vessel returned to its accustomed anchorage, remonstrance having been made against the refusal. It was promptly overruled, and the Wasp therefore resumed her errand, received Mr. Washburne and family, and conveyed them to a safe and convenient seaport. In the meantime an excited controversy had arisen between the President of Paraguay and the late United States Minister, which it is understood grew out of his proceedings in giving asylum in the United States legation to alleged enemies of that Republic. The question of the right to give asylum is one always difficult and often productive of great embarrassment in States well organized and established. Foreign powers refuse either to concede or exercise that right except as to persons actually belonging to the Diplomatic service. On the other hand all such powers insist upon exercising the right of asylum in States where the law of nations is not fully acknowledged, respected and obeyed. The President of Paraguay is understood to have been opposed to Mr. Washburne's proceedings, owing to the injurious and very improbable charge of personal complicity in insurrection and treason. The correspondence, however, has not reached the United States. Mr. Washburne, in connection with this controversy, represents that two United States' citizens, attached to the legation, were arbitrarily seized at his side when leaving the capital of Paraguay, committed to prison and there subjected to torture for the purpose of procuring confessions of their own criminality, and testimony to support the President's allegations against the United States Minister.

Mr. McMahon, the newly appointed Minister to Paraguay, having reached the La Plata, has been instructed to proceed without delay to Asunscion, there to investigate the whole subject. The Rear Admiral, commanding the United States South-Atlantic Squadron, has been directed to attend the new Minister with a proper naval force, and to sustain such just demands as the occasion may require, and to vindicate the rights of the United States citizens referred to, and of any others who may be exposed to danger in the theatre of war. With these exceptions, friendly relations have been maintained between the United States and Brazil and Paraguay.

THE WAR ON THE SOUTH PACIFIC COAST.

Our relations during the past year with Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru and Chili have become especially friendly and cordial. Spain and the republics of Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador have expressed their willingness to accept the mediation of the United States for terminating the war on the South Pacific Coast. Chili has not finally declared upon the question. In the meantime the conflict has practically exhausted itself, since no belligerent or hostile movement has been made by either party during the last two years, and there are no indications of a present purpose to resume hostilities on either side. Great Britain and France have cordially seconded our propositions of mediation, and I do not forego the hope that it may be soon accepted by all the belligerents, and lead to a secure establishment of peace and friendly relations between the Spanish-American Republics of the Pacific and Spain—a result which would be attended with common benefits to the belligerents, and much advantage to the commercial nations.

THE BOLIVIAN REPUBLIC.

I communicate for the consideration of Congress a correspondence which shows that the Bolivian Republic has established the extremely liberal principle of receiving into citizenship any citizen of the United States, or of any other of the American Republics, upon the simple condition of voluntary registry.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN EARTHQUAKES.

The correspondence herewith submitted will be found painfully replete with accounts of the ruin and wretchedness produced by recent earthquakes of unparalleled severity in the Republics of Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia. The diplomatic agency and naval officers of the United States who were present in those countries at the time of these disasters furnished all the relief in their power to the sufferers, and were promptly rewarded with grateful and touching acknowledgments by the Congress of Peru. An appeal to the charity of our fellow citizens has been answered by much liberality.

INUNDATIONS IN SWITZERLAND.

In this connection I submit an appeal which has been made by the Swiss Republic, whose government and institutions are kindred to our own, in behalf of its inhabitants, who are suffering extreme destitution, produced by recent inundations.

OUR MEXICAN RELATIONS.

Our relations with Mexico during the year have been marked by an increasing growth of mutual confidence. The Mexican Government has not yet acted upon the treaties celebrated here last summer, for establishing the rights of naturalized citizens upon a liberal and just basis for regulating Consular powers, and for the adjustment of mutual claims.

DISTURBANCES IN COLOMBIA.

All commercial nations as well as all friends of Republican institutions have occasion to regret the frequent local disturbances which occur in some of the constituent States of Colombia. Nothing has occurred, however, to effect the harmony and cordial friendship which have for several years existed between that youthful and vigorous Republic and our own.

ISTHMUS SHIP CANAL.

Negotiations are pending with a view to the survey and construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, under the auspices of the United States. I hope to be able to submit the result of that negotiation to the Senate during its present session. The very liberal treaty which was entered into last year by the United States and Nicarauga, has been ratified by the latter Republic.

Costa Rico, with the earnestness of a sincerely friendly neighber, solicits recirority of trade, which I commend to the consideration of Congress.

The convention created by treaty between the United States and Venezuela, in July, 1865, for the mutual adjustment of claims, has been held, and its decisions have been received at the Department of State. The heretofore recognized Govern ment of the United States of Venezuela has been subverted, a Provisional Government having been instituted, under circumstances which promise durability. It has been formally recognized.

WEST INDIES.

I have been reluctantly obliged to ask explanation and satisfaction for national injuries committed by the President of Hayti. The political and social condition of the republics of Hayti and St. Domingo are very unsatisfactory and painful. The abolition of slavery, which has been carried into effect throughout the island of St. Domingo and the entire West Indies, except the Spanish islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, has been followed by a profound popular conviction of the rightfulness of Republican institutions and an intense desire to secure them. The attempt, however, to establish Republics there encounters many obstacles, most of which may be supposed to result from long indulged habits of colonial supineness and dependence upon European powers.

REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES IN OUR HEMISPHERE.

While the United States have on all occasions professed a decided unwillingness that any part of this continent or of its adjacent islands shall be made a theatre for a new establishment of monarchical power, too little has been done by us on the other hand to attach the communities by which we are surrounded to our own country, or to lend even a moral support to the efforts they are so resolutely and so constantly making to secure republican institutions for themselves. It is indeed a question of grave consideration whether our recent and present example is not calculated to check the growth and expansion of free principles, and make those communities distrust if not dread a Government which at will consigns to military dominition States that are integral parts of our Federal Union, and while ready to resist any attempts by other nations to extend to this hemisphere the monarchical institutions of Europe, assumes to establish over a large portion of its people a rule more absolute, harsh and tyrannical than any known to civilized powers. The acquisition of Alaska was made with the view of extending the national jurisdiction and republican principles in the American hemisphere.

CONVENTION WITH DENMARK.

Believing that a further step could be taken in the same direction, I last year entered into a treaty with the King of Denmark for the purchase of the Islands of St. Thomas and St. John, on the best terms then attainable, and with the express consent of the people of those Islands. This treaty still remains under consideration in the Senate. A new convention has been entered into with Denmark, enlarging the time fixed for the final ratification of the original treaty. Comprehensive National policy would seem to sanction the acquisition and incorporation into our Federal Union of the several adjacent continental and insular communities, as speedily as it can be done peacefully, lawfully and without any violation of national justice, faith or honor. Foreign possession or control of those communities has hitherto rendered the growth and impaired the influence of the United States. Chronic revolution and anarchy there would be equally injurious. Each one of them when firmly established as an independent Republic, or when incorporated into the United States, would be a new source of strength and power.

UNLAWFUL EXPEDITIONS

Conforming my administration to these principles, I have on no occasion lent support or toleration to unlawful expeditions set on foot upon the plea of republican propagandism or of national extension or aggrandizement. The necessity, however, of repressing such unlawful movements clearly indicates the duty which rests upon us of adapting our legislative action to the new circumstances of the decline of European monarchical power and influence and the increase of American republican ideas, interests aod sympathies.

It cannot be long before it will become necessary for this Government to lend some effective aid to the solution of the political and social problems which are continually kept before the world by the two republics of the Island of St. Domingo, and which are now disclosing themselves more distinctly than heretofore in the Island of Cuba.

EXTENDING OUR POSSESSIONS.

The subject is commended to your consideration with all the more earnestness, because I am srtisfied that the time has arrived when even so direct a proceeding as a proposition for an annexation of the two republics of the island of St. Domingo would not only receive the consent of the people interested, but would also give satisfaction to all other foreign nations. I am aware that upon the question of further extending our possessions it is apprehended by some that our political system cannot successfully be applied to an area more extended than our continent, but the conviction is rapidly gaining ground in the American mind that, with the increased facilities for inter-communication between all portions of the earth, the principles of free government as embodied in our Constitution, if faithfully maintained and carried out, would prove of sufficient strength and breadth to comprehend within its sphere and influence the civilized nations of the world.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The attention of the Senate, and of Congress, is again respectfully invited to the treaty for the establishment of commercial reciprocity with the Hawaiian Kingdom, entered into last year, and already ratified by that Government. The attitude of the United States toward these islands is not very different from that in which they stand toward the West Indies. It is known and felt by the Hawaiian Government and people that their government and institutions are feeble and precarious; that the United States, being so near as a neighbor, would be unwilling to see the islands pass under foreign control. Their property is continually disturbed by expectations and alarms of unfriendly political proceedings, as well from the United States as from foreign powers. A reciprocity treaty, while it could not materially diminish the revenues of the United States, would be a guarantee of the good will and forbearance of all nations until the people of the Islands shall, of themselves, at no distant day, voluntarily apply for admission into the Union. The Emperor of Russia has acceded to the treaty negotiated here in January last for the security of trade marks in the interest of manufacture and commerce. I have invited his attention to the importance of establishing now, while it seems easy and practicable, a fair and equal regulation of the vast fisheries belonging to the two nations in the waters of the North Pacific Ocean.

CONSULAR POWERS.

The two treaties between the United States and Italy, for the regulation of Consular Powers, and the extradition of criminals, negotiated and ratified here during the last session of the thirty-ninth Congress, has been accepted and confirmed by the Italian Government. A liberal Consular Convention, which has been negotiated with Berlin, will be submitted to the Senate.

NATURALIZATION TREATIES.

The very important treaties which were negotiated between the United States and North Germany and Bavaria, for the regulation of the rights of naturalized citizens, have been duly ratified and exchanged, and similar treaties have been entered into with the Kingdom of Belgium and Wurtemburg, and with the Grand Duchies of Baden and Hesse Darmstadt. I hope soon to be able to submit equally satisfactory conventions of the same character now in the course of negotiation with the respective governments of Spain, Italy and the Ottoman Empire.

EXAMINATION OF CLAIMS.

Examination of claims against the United States by the Hudson Bay Company, and the Puget's Souad Agricultural Company, on account of certain possessory rights in the State of Oregon and Territory of Washington, alleged by these companies in various provisions of treaty between the United States and Great Britain, of June 15th, 1846, has been diligently prosecuted, under the direction of the Joint International Commission, to which they were submitted for adjudication by the treaty between the two governments of July 1st, 1863, and, it is expected, will be concluded at an early day.

COLONIAL TRADE AND FISHERIES.

No practical relation concerning colonial trade and the fisheries can be accomplished by a treaty between the United States and Great Britain until Congress shall have expressed their judgment concerning the principles involved. Three other instances, however, between the United States and Great Britain remain open for adjustment. These are the mutual rights of naturalized citizens, the boundary question, involving title to the island of San Juan on the Pacific coast, and the mutual claims arising since the year 1853 of the citizens and subjects of the two countries for injuries and depredations committed under the authority of their respective Governments. Negotiations upon these subjects are pending, and I am not without hope of being able to lay before the Senate for its consideration during the present session protocols calculated to bring to an end these justly exciting and long existing controversies.

CHINA.

We are not advised of the action of the Chinese Government upon the liberal and auspicious treaty which was recently celebrated with its plenipotentiaries at this capital.

JAPAN CIVIL WAR.

Japan remains a theatre of civil war, marked by religious incidents and political severities peculiar to that long isolated empire. The Executive has hitherto maintained strict neutrality among the belligerents, and acknowledges with pleasure that it has been frankly and fully sustained in that course by the enlightened concurrence and co-operation of the other treaty powers, namely: Great Britain, France, the Netherlands, North Germany and Italy.

NEW SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

Spain having recently undergone a revolution, marked by extraordinary unanimity and preservation of order, the Provisional Government established at Madrid has been recognized, and the friendly intercourse which has so long happily existed between the two countries remains unchanged.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS PROPOSED.

I renew the recommendation contained in my communication to Congress dated the 18th of July last, a copy of which accompanies this message, that the judgment of the people should be taken on the propriety of so amending the Federal Constitution that it shall provide,

First—For an election of President and Vice President by a direct vote of the people, instead of through the agency of electors, and making them eligible for re-election to a second term.

Second—For a distinct designation of the person who shall discharge the duties of President in the event of a vacancy in that office by death, resignation or removal of both the President and Vice President.

Third—For the election of Senators of the United States directly by the people of the several States instead of by the Legislatures.

Fourth—For the limitation to a period of years of the terms of Federal Judges.

Profoundly impressed with the propriety of making these important modifications in the Constitution, I respectfully submit them for the early and mature consideration of Congress. We should, as far as possible, remove all pretext for violations of the organic law by remedying such imperfections as time and experience may develope, ever remembering that the Constitution which at any time exists, until changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is severally binding upon all.

CONCLUSION.

In the performance of a duty imposed upon me by the Constitution, I have thus communicated to Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommended for its consideration such measures as have seemed to me necessary and expedient. If carried into effect they will hasten the accomplishment of the great and beneficient purposes for which the Executive was ordained, and which if comprehensively states were to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity. In Congress are vested all legislative powers and upon them devolves the responsibility as well for framing unwise and excessive laws as for neglecting to devise and adopt measures absolutely demanded by the wants of the country. Let us earnestly hope that, before the expiration of our respective terms of service, now rapidly drawing to a close, shall expire, an All-Wise Providence will so guide our counsels as to stregthen and preserve the Federal Union, inspire reverence for the Constitution: restore prosperity and happiness to our whole people, and promote on earth peace and good will toward men.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 9th, 1866.

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ORDINANCES.

ALLEGHENY.

AN ORDINANCE

To Authorize the Grading of Blossom Alley between Third and O'Hara Streets, Third Ward, Allegheny.

SEC. 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same,* That the Committee on Streets be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to invite and receive Proposals for the Grading of Blossom alley from Third street to O'Hara street in the Third Ward Allegheny, and to contract therefor with the lowest and best bidder or bidders, at their discretion.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of defraying the cost and expenses of said improvements, there be, and is hereby levied, a special tax, to be equally assessed upon the several lots bounding and abutting upon the said Blossom alley respectively in proportion to the feet front in them respectively comprised, and bounding and abutting as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. That as soon as the cost and expenses of said improvements shall be fully ascertained it shall be the duty of the Street Commissioner to assess and apportion the same among the several lots bounding and abutting upon the said Blossom alley respectively, according to the rule above inuicated, and thereupon proceed to make demand and collect the same, according to the provisions of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act defining the manner of collecting the expenses of grading and paving of the streets and alleys of the City of Allegheny, and for other purposes," passed the 30th of March, 1852.

SEC. 4. That so much of any ordinance as may conflict with or be supplied by the foregoing, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law this the 30th day of November, A. D. 1868.

JAMES McBRIER,
President of the Select Council.
JOHN S. SLAGLE,
President of Common Council.

Attest:
D. MACFERRON, Clerk of Select Council.
R. DILWORTH, Clerk of Common Council. de9

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Financial Matters in New York.

Gold Closed at 135⅞@136.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, December 9, 1868.

MONEY AND GOLD.

Money firmer; call loans 6@7 per cent., with the bulk of business at 7. The Treasurer is calling in deposits from depositories. Sterling firmer, with an increased demand at 9¼@9⅝ per cent. Gold higher and more active; the market opened at 135½ and closed at 135⅞a136.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments opened weak and subsequently improved about ¼ per cent., but closed weak. Coupons 1881, 114⅞@115; do. '62, 111@111½; do. '64, 107½@107⅝; do. '65, 108@108⅛; do. new, 110¾@110¾; do. '67, 110¾@110¾; do. '68, 110⅝@110⅞; 10-40s, 105¼@105⅝.

STATE BONDS.

State Bonds are quiet; the quotations are: Missouris, 89; New Tennessees, 68½@68¾; North Carolinas, 63.

STOCKS.

The Stock market opened strong, with New York Central leading the list, and selling up to 126⅝ on reports from Albany of extra cash demand. Later this was contradicted and Central fell to 124⅝@124¾, exercising depressing influence on the whole market, which declined considerably. Before the close, however, the market became steady.

FIVE-TWENTY PRICES:—Cumberland 38@38¼; Wells Express 26¼@26½; American 44@44¼; Adams 48¼@48¾; United States, 45½@45¾; Merchants Union 15½@16; Quicksilver 22¼@22½; Canton 48½@49; Pacific Mail 115½@115¼; W. U. Telegraph 36¼@36¾; Hartford and Erie 26¼@27¼; Mariposa 5@6; preferred 20¼@21; New York Central, 125@125½; Erie, 37¾@38; do. preferred, 59@60; Hudson, 127@127¼; Reading, 98@98½; Terre Haute 39@40; do preferred, 61@63; Wabash, 57½@57¾; do. preferred 70@71; St. Paul, 65¼@65¾; do. preferred, 84¼@84¾; Fort Wayne, 110¼@110½; Ohio and Mississippi, 29¾@30; Michigan Central, 119¼@120; Michigan Southern, 86¾@86⅞; Illinois Central, 144@145; Pittsburgh, 84¾@84⅞; Toledo, 100¾@101; Rock Island, 107@107½; Northwestern, 76¾@76¾; do. preferred, 79¾@79¾; Lake Shore, 100½; St. Joe preferred, 92¾.

MINING SHARES.

Mining shares quiet; Gregory, 538; Quartz Hill, 72; Smith & Parmelee, 430.

COPPER STOCKS.

Copper stocks at Boston—Copper Falls, 5¾; Franklin, 15½; Hancock, 3⅞; Minnesota, 2; Quincy, 17.

EXPORTS.

Exports for the week, exclusive of specie, 4,020,901.

New York Produce Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, December 9.—Cotton about ⅛c better and fair business doing; sales of 4,200 bales at 24¾a25c for middling uplands, chiefly at 25c. Flour more active and 5a10c better; receipts 9,080 bbls; sales 12,200 bbls at $5,80a6,20 for superfine State and Western; $6,80a7,35 for extra State; $6,70a7,90 for extra Western; $8,30a0,90 for white wheat extra; $6,95a9,25 for round hoop Ohio; $7,50a9,00 for extra St. Louis; $10 12,25 for choice do., closing firm; California quiet; sales 300 sacks at $6,75a9,75, via Horn; $10,50a12,00 via Isthmus. Rye Flour firm; sales 250 bbls at $6,50a8,50. Corn Meal quiet; sales 250 bus Brandywine at 5,80. Whisky quiet at $1,05 for Western; 1,03a1,04 for retail lots. Wheat 1a2c better, closing very quiet; receipts 3,145 bus; sales 67,000 bus at $1,55a1,59 for No. 2 Spring; $1,90 for amber State and Indiana; 2,11a2,30 for white Michigan; $2,20 for White California. Rye dull; sales 1500 bus Western at $1,50. Barley more active and shade firmer; sales Canada West at $2,15, 2d State at $2,05. Barley Malt quiet. Corn: receipts 6,525 bush; market without decided change; sales 53,000 bush at $1,12a1 14 for unsound, $1,14½a1,17½ sound mixed western, $1,12 new do, and $1,12 for new white Southern. Oats less active; sales 59.000 bush at 77¾a78¼c western in store, and 80c do afloat. Linseed Oil firm 95a97c. Rice quiet. Coffee steady; sales 1060 bags Rio on private terms. Sugar firm; sales 900 hhds Cuba at 11a11⅜c. Molasses in fair request, sales 100 bbls New Orleans at 64a75c Hops quiet at 10a23c for American. Petroleum firm at 17½c for crude, and 32½c for refined bonded. Wool more active and firm; sales 45,000 lbs at 31a 35c for unwashed fleece, 45a48¼c for coarse Western, 48a49c for extra and No. 1 State and Pennsylvania, 48c for No. 1 State and Michigan, 48c for extra Michigan, 50c No. Ohio, 50a51c for extra Ohio, 75c for Canada, 89a90c for scoured, 43a50c for super pulled, and 42a47½c for tubbed. Leather; Hemlock sole firm, at 28¼a29½c for Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light and middle weights. Coal; foreign nominal; domestic selling at $ a8,25 by cargo for range of qualities. Pork firmer and quiet; sales 800 bbls $25,75a26,50 for new mess, $25,75a26,00 for old do, $19,75a21,00 for prime, $22,25a24,75 for prime mess, and $25,50a26,00 for thin mess; also sales 500 bbls new mess, seller, January, at $25a25,25. Beef steady; sales 50 bbls at $13a16,50 for new plain mess, and $16a20 for new extra mess. Tierce Beef quiet; sales 150 tierces at $30a34 for India mess, and $26a29,50 for prime mess. Beef hams steady; sales 150 bbls at $30a32. Cut meats steady; sales 225 pkgs at 10a11c for shoulders, and 12a14¾c for hams. Middles firm and quiet; sales twenty-five boxes at 14c for short ribbed, and 14c for long cut hams. Lard, firmer, 930 tierces, 15a16c, steam, 16¾ kettle rendered, also 250 tierces steam, seller for February, 15¾. Butter steady at 25a40c, Ohio 40a50c. State Cheese firm at 14a19c. Metals, Sheeting Copper unchanged at 33c, Ingot Copper less active and unsettled at 24¼a¾ for all kinds. Pig Iron quiet and steady at 40a42, Scotch 34a43c, American Bar dull, at 90a95c, Refined English and American Sheet, steady at 11¼a12¼. Russia Nails steady 5¾a5 ; Cut 6¾a7 for Clinch and 27a30 for Horse Shoe. Freights to Liverpool quiet and unchanged.

LATEST—Flour closed moderately active and 5a10c better on low grades, with some export demand. Wheat quiet and steady $1,56a1,58 for No. 2 spring. Rye dull at 1,49a1,50 for western. Oats quiet at 77¼a for western in store, and 79a80c afloat. Corn dull at $1,14a1,15 for old mixed western in store, $1,17 afloat, and $1,12 for new western mixed at depot. Pork firm at $26 for mess; sales of 500 bbls mess, January and February, at $25,50. Beef steady with a moderate demand. Cut Meats steady and in fair request. Bacon very firm with good inquiry. Lard firm with a good inquiry. Lard firm at 15⅞a16c for fair to prime steam. Eggs steady at 37a41c.

Cincinnati Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, December 9.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand at $1,75 for No. 1; $1,67 for No. 2. Corn—new firm at 64a65c on arrival. Rye firm, $1,30 for No. 1. Oats higher and the market firm, at 60c for No. 2, and 64a65c for No. 1. Barley unchanged and dull. Butter unchanged; receipts light. Cheese active at former rates. Eggs firm at 32c. Pork—receipts light and the market firm at $16 and $17a18. Coffee in fair jobbing demand and prices unchanged. Sugar higher but not lower. Linseed oil firmer with a fair demand at 97c. Cloverseed in speculative demand at $13; holders asking $14,40. Whisky quiet; sales of 100 barrels at 97c. Cotton firm at 23c for middling. Mess pork held higher and firm at $24,50a

Lard excited and held higher; new 14½c and kettle at 15½c. Bulk meats quiet at 9½c for shoulders; 13¾a13c for clear rib, and 13¼a13½c for clear sides. Green meats quiet; selling at 8¼a8¾c for shoulders; 11¼a11½c for sides, and 12¾a13c for hams. Gold, 135¼ buying. Exchange dull at 1-10 discount buying. Hog market closed lower; whole range live, $8a8,40, mostly $8, for light to extra choice.

Chicago Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—Eastern exchange flat and easier at ½ discount buying, ½ premium selling. Flour—upper grades unchanged; low grades in fair demand; spring extras $5,37½a6,75. Wheat in active speculative and milling demand; sales No. 1 $1,23 a1 27; No. 2 1,15a1,17, closing firmer at $1,17 for No. 2; sales of No. 2 since the change at $1,18. Corn—old steady and quiet at 80c for No. 1, and 75c for No. 2; new active and 2a2½c higher; sales at 53a55½c, closing steady at 55c; kiln dried more active at 60a 63c for No. 2; nothing doing this afternoon. Oats quiet and steady at 49a49¼c for rejected. Rye firm and quiet; sales No. 1 at $1,15 and No. 2 $1,14 in store. Barley quiet and a shade firmer; sales No. 2 at 1.62½a1,63¼, and rejcted at $1,42a1,43, closing at $1,62 for No. 2. Highwines inactive and nominal at 93a94c for free. Provisions firm and buoyant; sales 1,700 bbls mess pork, sellers option for January, February and March at $23,50. Short clear sides 12½c. Lard active and firmer at 15c for kettle, and 14½c for steam rendered. Dressed Hogs steady and firm; sales at $9,25a9,75. Receipts for the past twenty-four hours, 6,837 bbls flour, 34,401 bu wheat, 1,925 bu corn, 12,094 bu oats, 1,422 bu rye, 1,196 bu barley, 26,828 hogs. Shipments—3,700 bbls flour, 61,000 bu wheat, 18,134 bu corn, 4,368 bu oats, 4,824 bu rye, 2,409 bu barley, 863 hogs.

St. Louis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, December 9.—There is nothing doing in Tobacco. Cotton is quiet and there is very little doing, with sales being made at 22½c for middling. Hemp is dull with sales of undressed at $1,05. Flour is firm and buoyant for superfine and low extras; sales were made of superfine at $5,10a 6,15; extra at $6,25a6,75; double extra at $7a8, treble extra to fancy at $8,50a11. Wheat is stiffer at $1,45a1,75 for fair to prime fall, $1,80a1,85 for choice to fancy spring; No. 1 is higher at $1,35. Corn is higher at 58a71c. Oats is active and higher and sales were made at 54a58c. Barley is firm, and sales were made at $1,80a1,90 for prime to strictly prime Iowa. Rye is higher, and sales were made at $1,20a1,23. Pork has advanced to $24,50. Bulk meats have advanced to 9¾a10c for shoulders, and 13a14c for clear sides. Bacon is higher, and sales were made at 11½c for shoulders, 16c for clear rib sides, and 16¼a17c for clear sides. Lard has advanced to 15c for choice tierce, and 16c for keg. Whisky is dull at 95c. The receipts for the past twenty-four hours amounted to 2,200 barrels flour, 6,800 bushels wheat, 5,400 bushels corn, 4,600 bushels oats, 4,800 bushels barley, 1,000 bushels rye, and 6,000 head of hogs.

Cleveland Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CLEVELAND, December 9.—Flour market steady and unchanged; the receipts by rail are liberal and the stock is accumulating; we quote city made treble extra white at $11,25a11,50; double extra amber $9,50a9,75; double extra red winter $8,25a8,50; double extra spring $7,50a7,75; extra spring $7a7,25; country made double extra red and amber $8a8,75; double extra spring $7,00a8,00; double extra white $10a10,75. Wheat; there is more inquiry and the market is steady for No. 2 red; the price ranges at $1,83 for No. 1 red winter; $1,70 for No. 2 do, and $1,60 for No. 1 spring. Corn; market quiet; old No. 1 shelled held at 95c; new do at 74a75c, small lots sold at 75a80c. Oats firm and steady, with a moderate demand; No. 1 State held at 60c. Rye market firm and quiet; No. 1 held at $1,38a1,40; No. 2 at $1,30a1,35. Barley dull and nominal, at $2a2,05 for No. 1 Canada; No. 2 State $1,90a1,95. Petroleum unchanged and firm, at 27½a28c for large lots and 29a30c for small lots.

Buffalo Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BUFFALO, December 8.—The Flour market is steady; sales are reported of 300 bbls of city ground sold at $7a7,50; also 150 bbls sold at $8 for spring; $9 for amber; $10,50 for white; also 200 bbls western spring choice sold at $8,50. Wheat is firm; sellers are asking $1,45 for No. 2 Chicago spring by the cargo; $1,42 for red. Corn; car lots are selling slowly at $1,02 for old; 85c for new. Oats are firm; car lots of western sold at 65½c. Rye is dull and unchanged. Barley is quiet and sales are reported of 400 bush two rowed Canada at $1,95; also sales 1,000 bush four rowed Canada at $1,95. Peas are quiet; sales two cars Canada at $1,40. Pork is dull at $25,50; Lard steady at 16c. Highwines are nominal at $1,04 at retail. Dressed Hogs are firm; sellers are asking $10,50 for heavy.

Milwaukee Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MILWAUKEE, December 9.—Flour is dull and firm and unchanged. Wheat unsettled at $1,27½ for No. 1, and $1,17½ for No 2. Oats firmer at 48½c for No. 2. Corn nominally unchanged. Rye firm and higher at $1,10 for No. 1. Barley quiet at $1,50 for No. 2. Receipts of 3,000 barrels of flour; 27,000 of wheat; 10,000 of oats; 300 of corn; 10,000 of rye. Shipments, 4,000 barreis of flour; 3,000 of oats; 1,000 of rye.

Philadelphia Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, December 9.—Flour weak; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $7,50a8,25; Ohio do $9a10,50. Wheat dull and declining; red $1,90a2,00; amber $2,10a2,12. Rye advanced; Pennsylvania $1,55. Corn dull and lower; sales 5,000 bush at 94a97c for new yellow, and $1,15 for old do. Oats steady at 67a72c. Petroleum dull; crude 21c; refined advanced to 31a31½c. Whisky $1,03.

Toledo Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TOLEDO, December 9.—Flour firmer and quiet. Wheat 1a2c better; white Michigan $1,85, amber $1,82a1,83, No. 2 spring $1,30. Corn, old steady, new 1c better; old No. 1 86c, new 72c, new rejected 66c, new condemned 58a60. Oats 1c better, No. 1 60c, Michigan 59. Rye steady at $1,25. Clover seed buoyant; sales at $7,50a7,75. Dressed Hogs ½c better at 9¼a9¾c.

Louisville Market,

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE. Dec. 9.—Tobacco at $6a12,25 for new lugs to medium leaf; sales 41 hhds. Cotton at 22c. Hogs at $8a8,50. Mess Pork at $25. Bulk shoulders at 9¾c; clear ribbed sides at 13½c, and 13¾a14c for clear packed. Wheat at $1,85a1,90. Corn at 60a 62c. Oats at 55a58. Rye at $1,33a1,35. Flour at $5,25a5,60. Whisky at 98c for free.

IMPORTS BY RAILRAOD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, December 9.—6 cars iron ore, McKnight, Porter & Co; 2 do do, Shoenberger & Blair; 4 do do, Zug & Co; 2 do do, Wood & Lukens; 1 car lumber, McEwen & Bro; 3 do blooms, Nimick & Co; 3 do copper, T M Howe; 1 do bleoms, Bryan & Caughey; 10 crates starch, J A Renshaw; 25 bxs do, C H Morledge; 1 bbl do, Kramer & Bohn; 1 safe door, 1 pc casting, McCullough & Co; 36 bxs hardware, Seccomb & Co; 46 bbls glue, 5 do oil, F W C Feld & Co; 11 boxes scales, Fairbanks, Morse & Co; 8 kegs, 5 bbls pearl barley, Arbuckles & Co; 1 bbl apples, F G Craighead; 11 do apples, Dillinger & Stevenson; 8 do do, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 3 do beans, P Duff & Co; 1 bx, 1 bdl sundries, 1 ladder, M S Gebb; 4 springs, Pitts Cast Steel Spring Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R.R., December 9.—22 bbls refined oil, W Dilworth; 90 carboys acid, Lockhart, Frew & Co; 480 bbls crude oil, Jas Wilkins; 2 pkgs eggs, 1 bag beans, 1 bdl hides, R G Crawford; 16 bgs buckwheat flour, W H Kirkpatrick & Co; 1 car metal, McKnight, Porter & Co; 4 cars limestone, Shoenberger & Blair; 5 pkgs rags, H Riddle; 9 rolls leather, J V Reed; 1 car lumber, Kier, Foster & Co; 13 bbls onions, T C Jenkins; 2 bxs butter, L J Blanchard; 2 bbls pickels, Chas Wolf; 2 pails apple butter, G W Humbert; 30 sks oats, Adams & Austin; 4 pkgs produce, Geo Hoerr.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD, December 9.—5 kgs apple butter, H Rea Jr; 23 sks rags, W Cooper & Co; 20 doz brooms, S Ewart & Co; 1 bbl whisky, John Seibert; 43 green hides, 2 pkgs tallow, G N Hoflstott; 25 doz brooms, W M Gormly; 1 dressed hog, Watt, Lang & Co; 32 bdls bed stuff, J W Woodwell; 12 hf bbls fish, Munhall & Megraw; 1 bx chickens, 1 kg butter, Woodworth & Davison; lot oats, S Hood; 1 car brick, Hussey, Wells & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION, December 9.—1 car wheat, R T Kennedy & Bro; 1 car clay, Spang & Co; 1 car lumber, T B Price; 2 bbls wine, Geo. Schleline; 3 kegs butter, 1 bbl eggs, J N Simeon; 1 car barrel headings, J M Hemphill; 1 pkg leather, A & J Groetzinger; 210 bdls paper, Frazier & Metzgar; 1 car lumber, Nanz & Co; 1 car stone, John Shearer; 150 locust post, McCurdy & McGinniss.

RIVER NEWS.

The river is again falling, with about 6 feet in the channel. We could not get a very good view of the marks, in consequence of a large number of coal boats and barges being clustered around the pier. The weather yesterday was exceedingly cold, and at 4 P. M. the mercury was down to twenty.

The Allegheny River was pretty well covered with floating ice all day yesterday, and in the evening it presented rather a formidable appearance. We are fearful that after last night's freezing it will be strong enough to day to cripple navigation somewhat, though it is hardly possible that the river will close for two or three weeks yet.

The Grey Eagle, from Parkersburg, and New State, from Wheeling, arrived and departed as usual. The latter boat was considerably behind time, having been delayed, doubtless, by the ice.

The Glasgow departed for St. Louis last evening with a good freight list and quite a number of passengers. Pilots—Thomas Javens and Capt. Marsh Hays.

Capt. J. H. Lightner has taken charge of the office of the Wauanita.

The Mary Davage Barges, Captain James Shedden, are filling up rapidly for New Orleans. Shippers will bear in mind that the Davage will be the first boat out.

The Camelia, Capt. Thos Poe, clerk, Geo. Splane, is filling up slowly, and will be the first boat out for Nashville.

The Wild Duck and Barges left St. Louis for Pittsburgh on Monday.

The St. Louis *Democrat* says that Capt. John N. Bofinger is so completely disgusted with the Great Republic that he will attend the next sale. Capt. B. could afford to double the bid made at the first sale, and then consider her cheap. She is said to be in good order, and her machinery, not yet two years old, cost over $70,000.

—The Argosy, is now plying as a packet between Evansville and Memphis.

—The steamer Victress was sold on Tuesday at Gallipolis, by Deputy Marshal Richardson, to Mr. R. R. Hudson, of Mason City, for $1,995.

—The Tom Farrow and Barges left Cincinnati for St. Louis on Monday. She left a barge with 150 tons at Cincinnati, and took two barges with 700 tons on to St. Louis.

—The St. Charles has been placed in the packet trade between Cincinnati and Louisville, taking the place of the illfated America, and will be commaneed by Capt. David Whitten.

—Capt. D. M. Dryden has opened an office in Jeffersonville, on Front street, having engaged in the steamboat agency and shipping business. He is an old and worthy boatman.

—The St. Louis *Republican*, of Tuesday, says: Captain Fred. Sebastian left last evening for Pittsburgh, where he will contract for a new hull—on the part of Capt. E. H. Durfee—on which will be placed the machinery of the Jennie Brown.

—At the annual meeting of the Atlantic & Mississippi Steamship Company, the following Board of Directors was elected: Adolphus Mier, W. J. Lewis, W. R. Coates, Theo. Laville, John N. Bofinger, Sam. Stillwell, George Pegram, G. B. Allen, David Gibson, James W. Goff, John J. Roe, E. F. Dix and C. D. Blossom.

—It is curreutly reported, and no doubt true, that the Northwestern Union or White Collar Line, is negotiating for the fast and famous Belle of Alton, tendering their little clipper Keokuk in part payment, also that the same Company will, next season, run an opposition in the Illinois river against the present line, owned by the Keouk Packet Company.

—The National Board of Trade in session at Cincinnati, passed the following resolution on Monday: *Resolved*, That the officers of the National Board of Trade are hereby instructed to memorial ze Congress in favor of the passage of an act to prevent the carriage of petroleum, or other inflammable oils, as freight upon passenger vessels navigating the waters or clearing from the ports of the United States.

—The Omaha *Republican* of the 4th says: Captain Jacobs, of the steamer Ida Stockdale, and Captain Hazlett, of the Urilda, arrived in the city on Wednesday evening from their steamers.....The Stockdale is frozen in about forty-five miles north of Fort Sully. Captain Jacobs footed it from here to the Fort, and from thence procured conveyance to Sioux City. He left his mates, clerk, engineers and crew in charge of the steamer, who will winter with her and protect her from the depredations of the Indians. They will occupy their time cutting wood to supply next season's fleet of mountain steamers.....The Urilda is at Farm Island. Captain Hazlett left a stong guard of his crew to winter with and protect her.

—We clip the following from the Cincinnati *Gazette*: In June, 1863, while the steamer White Rose was on an up trip to this city from St. Louis, a difficulty occurred between Captain George W. Dickerson, who had command of the boat at the time, but now commands the Emperor, and the bar-keeper (James Schooley) on the White Rose, which resulted in the latter shooting at Captain Dickerson. The bar-keeper was almost constantly drunk. On the arrival of the boat at our wharf, Capt. Dickerson caused Schooley and his wife Sarah to be arrested, and taken before the Police Court, where they were discharged for want of jurisdiction. Afteward Schooley and wife were re-arrested and taken before United States Commissioner Hollidav, and bound over to appear before the Grand Jury. Then the matter was dropped. Still later, however, Sarah Schooley, wife of the bar-keeper, brought suit against Capt. Dickerson, in the Hamilton county, Court of Common Pleas, for false imprisonment, laying her damages at $10,000. The defence was, that the arrest was made without malice, and with probable cause. Capt. Dickerson was yesterday acquitted by the Court.

River and Weather.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 9.—Weather clear and cold; thermometer 26. River rising with 8 feet in canal.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 9.—Weather clear and cold.

PROPOSALS.

The Building Committee of the WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE at Dixmont, Pa., will receive Proposals until the 10th DAY OF DECEMBER, for the erect on and closing in "the Eastern Extension of the Hospital," according to the plans and specifications adopted and approved by them.

The plans and specifications can be examined at the Hospital until the time above mentioned for receiving bids.

Proposals must be marked as such and sent to R. MILLER, Jr., Chairman of the Building Committee, Pittsburgh.

Bids will be opened at the Hospital on the 15th of December.

The Committee reserve the right at their discretion to reject any or all bids not deemed to the interest of the institution or satisfactory to the committee. By order of the

no24:a55 BUILDING COMMITTEE.

STAINED GLASS—P. Z. & D.

FRESH FISH.—Benjamin Pulp PRESS still continues to fill all city and country orders for

FRESH WHITE LAKE FISH, SALMON AND BASS.

Send to No. 45 DIAMOND MARKET, Pittsburgh, or his old well known TWIN CITY STAND, Allegheny market oc30

GLASS SHADES—P. Z. & D.

NOTICE—Those interested will please take notice that the report of the viewers in the matter of opening LARIMER AVENUE, in the city of Pittsburgh, as modified by the court has been placed in my hands. The assessments, if not paid on or before JANUARY 6th, A. D 1869 will be filed as liens in accordance with the law in such case made and provided.

J. F. SLAGLE, City Attorney.
Pittsburgh, December 5th, 1868. de7

GLASS SHADES FOR

FLOWERS AND WAX FRUIT,

Oval, Square or Round.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Pittsburgh, Dec. 5, 1868.

NOTICE.—The Assessment for the Construction of the BOARD-WALK on Centre Street, from Ellsworth Avenue to Walnut street, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16th, 1868, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's Office for Collection.

de5:a99 H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

CRYSTAL CLEAR Glass Shades.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER, Allegheny City, Dec. 1, 1868.

NOTICE.—The assessment for Grading and Paving TURNER ALLEY, from Perry street to old city line, in the Third ward, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until WEDNESDAY, December 9th, when it will be returned to the Street Commissioner for collection.

de2:a83 CHARLES DAVIS, Civil Engineer.

GLASS SHADES FOR

FLOWERS AND WAX FRUIT,

Oval, Square or Round.

CITY OF ALLEGHENY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, Dec. 4th, 1868.

THOSE PERSONS WHO PAID assessments on the Federal street and Montgomery avenue Sewers on or before the 27th day of November, 1868, are requested to return their receipts to this office, and the reduction authorized by Councils will be refunded.

de5 D. MACFERRON, City Treasurer.

GLASS SHADES—P. Z. & D.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Pittsburgh, Dec. 5, 1868.

NOTICE.—The assessment for the construction of the BOARD WALK on Centre avenue, from Kirkpatrick street to Ewart's corner, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until WEDNESDAY, December 16, 1868, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's office for collection.

de5:a100 H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

STEAMBOATS.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

FOR CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE, CAIRO, MEMPHIS, VICKSBURG AND NEW ORLEANS.—The

MARY DAVAGE AND BARGES,

JAMES SHEDDEN, Commander.

Will leave as above on

THIS DAY, December 10th.

Shippers should bear in mind that the DAVAGE will positively go through without re-shipping.

de4 CHARLES BARNES, Agent.

PITTSBURGH, WHEELING,

Marietta and Parkersburg Line.

Leave Company's Wharf Boat, foot of Wood street,

DAILY, AT 12 M.

MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS,

BAYARD..... A. S. SHEPHERD, Master.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS,

GREY EAGLE..... C. L. BRENNAN, Master.

Freight will be received at all hours by

se14 JAMES COLLINS, Agent.

FOR NASHVILLE, DIRECT—The steamer

CAMELIA.....Capt. THOS. POE.

Will leave on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10th.

for Evansville, Clarksville and Nashville.

For freight or passage apply on board or to.

GHRIST & HASLETT, JOHN FLACK,

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Drug Store, No. 140 WOOD STREET, sign of the Golden Mortar. Persons writing for Trusses should send the number of inches around the body, immediately over the rupture.

DR. KEYSER will give his personal attention to the application of Trusses in adults and children, and he is satisfied that, with an experience of twenty years, he will be enabled to give satisfaction. an31

DISEASED LUNGS.

There is no doubt whatever that diseases of the lungs, or ulcers of whatever sort, on any of the internal organs may be, and are frequently cured, and a complete condition of health established. If the elaborative functions, of which the stomach is the primary and most important one, are restored to a condition to do the repairing of the human system, ulcers or sores, whether upon the lungs, the liver, the kidneys or the bowels, or upon the legs, as is frequently the case, can be made to heal, and a complete standard of health re-established.

We have frequently seen these results from the use of Dr. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE, a pleasant and agreeable medicine, which will ripen up and carry out of the animal economy all effete and used up material. Dr. K. says that he has known the most distressing and harassing coughs, whose vibrations would threaten to shake the whole constitution to pieces, removed in the course of a few days In long standing cases of consumption, or of other sometimes fatal, but always troublesome and annoying maladies, known as catarrh, chronic bronchitis, trachitis or pharyngitis, it is a wonderful alleviating medicine in the former and a sure cure in the latter disease.

DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE IS ENRICHED BY SOME OF THE MOST VALUABLE PLANTS AND HERBS KNOWN TO BE USEFUL AND CURATIVE IN ALL DETERIORATED STATES OF THE HUMAN BLOOD, and whilst it adds to its plasma, it at the same time stimulates, gently but effectively, the skin, the kidneys, the liver and the glanular system to sufficient action to enable the body to take on healthful action and eradicate the disease. The sick and afflicted should bear in mind the virtues of this great medicine, and if those who are sufficiently alive to the importance of health, will resort to it in the beginning of a cough or cold, there would be no falling into declines and rapid consumption, hopelessly incurable and so most surely fatal.

Sold by the gross, dozen or single bottle, at

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ugust 31 1868.

RAILROADS

PITTSBURGH and CONNELLSVILLE R. R.

On and after TUESDAY, November, 17th, 1868 trains will arrive at and depart from the Depot corner of Grant and Water streets, as follows:

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail to and from Uniont'n.	7:00 A. M.	6:00 P. M.
McKeesport Accommodt'n.	11:00 A. M.	2:05 P. M.
Ex. to and from Uniont'n.	3:00 P. M.	10:10 A. M.
West Newton Accommod'n	4:30 P. M.	8:35 A. M.
Braddock's Accommodat'n	6:15 P. M.	7:50 P. M.
Night Acc. to McKeesport	10:30 P. M.	6:45 A. M.
Sunday Church Train to and from West Newton.....	1:00 P. M.	10:00 A. M.

For tickets apply to

J. R. KING, Agent.
W. B. STOUT, Superintendent. no20

CHANGE of TIME.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD

On and after MONDAY, November 9th, 1868 TWO TRAINS DAILY will leave Pittsburgh Station, corner of Eleventh and Pike streets for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions.

LEAVE PITTSBURGH.	ARRIVE IN PITTSBURGH.
Mail..... 7:15 a m	Mail..... 5:40 p m
Express..... 7:10 p m	Express..... 6:30 a m
Brady's B'd Ac 3:00 p m	Bradys B'd Ac 10:30 a m
1st Soda Works Accomod'n.. 10:50 a m	1st Soda Works Accomod'n. 8:20 a m
2d Soda Works Accomod'n.. 5:00 p m	2d Soda Works Accomoda'n. 3:40 p m

Church Train leave Pittsburgh at 1:10 P. M. Arrive at Pittsburgh at 9:50 A. M.

Passengers taking express train have but one change of cars between Pittsburgh, Buffalo and Oil Regions. Mail and Express Trains stop only at principal points Mixed Way and Accommodation trains stop at all stations.

THOMAS M. KING, Ass't. Sup't.
W. FOSTER HOPE, Ticket Agent. no9

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.

PAN HANDLE ROUTE.

CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 22d, 1868, trains will leave and arrive at the Union Depot, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail Express.....	3:13 a. m.	12:13 a. m.
Fast Line.....	10:13 a. m.	7:33 p. m.
Fast Express.....	2:58 p. m.	12:18 a. m.
Mixed Way.....	5:43 a. m.	6:43 p. m.
McDonald's Acc'n, No. 1..	11:28 a. m.	8:33 p. m.
Steubenville Accommod'n.	3:38 p. m.	9:48 a. m.
McDonald's Acc'n, No. 2..	5:08 p. m.	3:18 p. m.

2:58 P. M. Express will leave daily.

10:13 P. M. Mail will arrive daily.

The 10:13 a. m. Train leaves daily, Sundays excepted, and makes close connections at Newark for Zanesville and points on Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark R. R.

S. F. SCULL, General Ticket Agent.
W. W. CARD, Sup't., Steubenville, Ohio.
no25

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

On and after Nov, 28th

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1868.

WE PRINT *on the inside pages of this morning's* GAZETTE—*Second page: Conclusion of the President's Message. Third and Sixth pages: Commercial, Financial, Mercantile and River News, Imports. Seventh page: New Advertisements, Amusement Directory.*

GOLD closed yesterday in New York at 136.

JUDGE R. P. RANNEY, of Cleveland, is likely to be the Democratic nominee for Governor of Ohio.

OILDOM is excited over the inauguration of a two hundred and fifty barrel well, on Church Run, Venango county, last Saturday. This is said to be the largest producing well in the country.

YESTERDAY a storm was raised in the Senate by the coarse and offensive tone of the President's message. When the Senate acquitted the President on all the charges preferred against him by the House of Representatives, they placed him in a condition to draw out his peculiar qualities, which mar their sense of official dignity.

ON AND after December 1, 1868, mortgages, judgments, recognizances, or monies owing upon articles of agreement for the sale of real estate, whether made before or after that date, became exempt from all State taxation, except for State purposes, in forty-three counties of this State, Allegheny being one. The exemption does not apply to these instruments when given by corporations,

THE admission of MENARD, the colored representative from Louisiana, will in effect recognize the validity of the recent election in that State. The House is evidently, and very justly, inclined to reject the entire poll as a wretched farce, remitting the people to the necessity for a new election, not to be conducted upon the judgment of ROSSEAU, or after the mode most acceptable to his friends, the Democratic "Innocent" Clubs.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE met with cold reception in Congress. The higher branch caused its reading to be discontinued before half of its was laid before the members, and in the House it was denounced as shameful and disgraceful and by a very decided vote was laid on the table, and reluctantly ordered to be printed. These slights would be the occasion of pain and mortification to any other man than the President, who is so stupidly headstrong and wickedly stubborn as to rejoice in the manner his document was received.

A DISPOSITION is manifested by some of the members to make the present session of Congress an unusually brief one, proposing to adjourn immediately after the incoming of the new year. This is wrong. It is unwise. There are great interests of the country languishing for legislation, and it so disposed the members will find plenty of business to occupy attention in the transaction even up to the time for the convening of the LXIst Congress. We hope no proposition for an early adjournment will meet with any favor, for the interests of the country require that it should not.

THE PRESENT SESSION of Congress is likely to be not only a busy one, but to become memorable by reason of the passage of an unusual number of important measures.

There are conflicting reports as to the fate that awaits Mr. MOORHEAD'S tariff bill.

The Indian Bureau will be promptly transferred to the War Department.

Naturalization will certainly be confined to the federal courts, with stringent provisions against frauds.

The whole question of suffrage will be considered and probably an Amendment to the Constitution regulating it submitted to the States.

THE MESSAGE.

A careful perusal of the text of the President's Message does not enable us to renew the favorable judgment with which we welcomed, two days since, what was reported as a correct synopsis of that document. Its two-thirds are devoted to the denunciation of the reconstruction laws, tenure of office bill and the bill of last March which expressed the need for a transfer of large military powers from an unfaithful Executive to another and more reliable Commander-in-Chief; to the public debt, the magnitude of current expenditures, the expediency of an early specie resumption, and the evils of an unredeemed paper money. The results of the elections lead Mr. JOHNSON to dismiss the reconstruction and kindred laws first alluded to with a reference as remarkable for its brevity, compared with his former Message, as for the concentrated bitterness with which he reiterates his sullen defiance of the supreme legislative power known to the Constitution, and his aversion to a situation which he is now powerless to disturb. Upon the topics of debt, taxation and the currency, his statements of facts are so rash, his arguments so transparently bold, and his rhetoric so completely that of a demagogue who accepts his own blind partizanship as his contemptible measure of the popular intelligence, that the reader must agree with us in the observation that better Democratic stump-speeches were printed by the Pittsburgh press in any week of the recent campaign.

Turning from these topics, the President commends the reservation policy as best in our dealings with the Indians, refers to the Secretary of the Interior for information as to the Pacific railway companies, and reviews the operations and figures of each of the Departments, noting the deficiency of over $7,000,000 in the Postoffice. This deficit is mainly due to the resumption of business throughout the Southern States—a portion of the Republic which has never paid the expense of its own postal service, and is not likely to for a generation to come. Our foreign relations seem to be, in the main, satisfactory. He notes a very general reduction in the rate of international postage. Of Mr. WASHBURN, now on his return from the Paraguayan mission, he remarks that the charges against him, of personal complicity in the domestic affairs of that country, are "injurious and very improbable," and that our National rights will be faithfully maintained. The Darien Ship Canal is likely to be realized under the auspices of this Republic. He defends the purchase of Alaska and the negotiations with Denmark for her West Indian islands, upon the ground of national and political necessities, and urges the further application of the same policy to all adjacent islands and contiguous territory. He urges the need for the speedy annexation of San Domingo, particularly, and hints that it is also our duty to lend effective aid to the insurgents of Cuba.

Pending questions with Great Britain are alluded to as still the subject of negotiation, and he hopes to submit satisfactory results at an early day.

Of the message as an exposition of our foreign relations, and as a defense of the author's peculiar views of domestic policy at home, we may say that, if his statements had been more explicit as to the first and considerably curtailed as to the last, this official document would be far more valuable and satisfactory to the country.

He concludes with a renewed recommendation for amendments of the Constitution, to provide for a direct election of the President and Vice President, for the more distinct designation of their successor should both offices become at the same time vacant, for the direct choice of Senators, and for making the tenure of the Judiciary a term of years instead of for life.

As a whole the Message is meagre in its supply of valuable or timely information, and characteristically redundant in those features which unpleasantly mark all State papers written by ANDREW JOHNSON.

"RAILWAY CONSOLIDATION."

The New York *Tribune*, which made the original announcement of the great Railway Consolidation, now explains, as follows:

We learn that the recent contract or engagement entered into between the Pennsylvania Railway Company and she Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company, and the Pittsburgh, Columbus, and St. Louis Railway Company, is neither a consolidation nor a lease of either road to the others. The arrangement is one which is intended to harmonize the working of the three roads so as to prevent undue competition in the cutting down of rates, or the promotion of the building of rival or competing roads. The contract fully recognizes the equality of the several corporations, and neither one is subordinated to the others. The Pennsylvania Railrrad Company in no sense absorbs the powers of the two Western corporations; but the powers of the three are in some important particulars executed by a joint commission, in such way as to make a unit from New York to Chicago and St. Louis. The parties to the contract regard it as the most important and valuable one yet devised in railway management, and that it will greatly enhance the value of the three properties, and at the same time be promotive of the public good.

Mr. Rollins's Report.

Commissioner Rollins, in his report on the Internal Revenue Bureau, states that the aggregate Internal Revenue receipts, excluding taxes upon lands and the circulation and deposit of banks, for the year ending June 30, 1868, were $191,180,564.28. In 1866, the similar receipts were $310,906,984.17, and in 1867, $265,920,474.65. In 1866, there were collected on incomes, $60,894.135 85; in 1867, $57,040,640 67 and in 1868, $32,027,610.78. The receipts from fermented liquors were in 1868, $5,685,663.70 against $5,819,345.49 in 1867, and $5,115,140.40 in 1866. From distilled spirits and brandy there were received, in 1868, $14,290,730.98, against $19,164,409.34 in 1867 and $29,482,077.99 in 1866. The decrease in the past year is attributable to frauds, and the Commissioner says that "the "remedy lies in the improved character of "the revenue and judicial officers rather "than in the increased stringency of the "law or the improved regulations and re-"quirements of the office."

The expenses for collecting the revenue in 1868 were $9,327,301.74, in 1867 $8,982,-686.03, and in 1866 $7,689,700.46. The increase is attributed to the raised pay of the Assistant Assessor from $4 to $5 per day. Mr Rollins gives a table of the receipts during the months of July, August and September, 1868, compared with that for the same period of 1867,. During the former period there were collected $38,620,898.75, while during the same months in 1867 the total was $53,397,963.01. This decrease is because of the repeal of the tax on manufactures. Duriag the same months of 1867 there were collected from distilled spirits $5293,920.98, and 1868, $8,465,443.09.

The Commissioner makes several suggestions about the law, and recommends that the Internal Revenue Department should be made a department of its own, and not a mere appendage to the Treasury.

Our Paraguayan Minister.

Charles A. Washburne is forty-eight years old, born in Maine, a citizen of California, where he was first a miner, then an editor. He fought a duel with B. F. Washington, a pro-slavery editor, and was shot in the thigh. He was married in 1865 to a lady of youth, beauty and family, in New York City, and has had a child born in Assumption. The diplomatic correspondence shows him to have been a zealous Republican, anxious to make the people respect the American Government, and all his statements since 1861 have been consistent, shrewd and developed true by the subsequent occurrences. It was after his second return to Paraguay, with a wife on his hands, that his real troubles began.

THE CAPITAL.

The Virginia Election Bill—Explanatory Statement Concerning the Union Pacific Railroad—South American Republics—Legal Tender Cases in Supreme Court.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, December 9, 1868.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION BILL.

General Butler, in his remarks in the House to-day on the Virginia election bill, advocated a later day for the election. The day fixed in the bill he said would occur within twenty days of the time when it was the usage in Virginia to enter into contracts for labor, and when it would be without the power of the landholder to starve the laboring people. It was to be held at a time when there was no certainty at all of the co-operation of the Executive in restoring or maintaining order or punishing violence—at a time when there was no certainty that the scenes in Louisiana, Georgia and Texas would be re-enacted. He should like to have the fourth Thursday of May fixed, that being the usual day of holding elections in Virginia. At that period of the year, if men were turned out of employment they could live in spite of the landholder who might be opposed to them—at that time the country would have an Executive who would support law and order—at that time they would have the power, which they had not now, of punishing murder and riot—at that time they could assure the people of Virginia, what they have not had since 1860, a fair election. For these reasons he favored the postponement of the election till the fourth Thursday of May, and he offered an amendment to that effect.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, had no objection to have that time indicated. He believed the result of holding the election in January next would be to throw that State inevitably into the hands of the other side. Not a single person would be elected who would not be opposed to the reconstruction acts and to everything connected with them. If the negroes should attempt to vote under the difficulties stated by the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. Butler, there would be such scenes of violence and bloodshed as had taken place in Georgia, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas. It was, therefore, the duty of Congress, in order to protect the colored men, to fix the time of the election for a day when the strong arm of a loyal administration will protect them.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Special Commissioner Barnes has addressed the following letter to Hon. O. H. Browning, Secretary of the Interior:

In the report of the Special Commissioners appointed to examine the Union Pacific Railroad it will be noticed we have omitted to take into account the amounts expended by the Company or appropriated for construction, material, rolling stock, station houses, &c., which were, at the time of making the examination, either in process of completion, or in *in transitu*, or contracted for, our instructions not contemplating such investigation. It will also be observed that many of the estimates of necessity involve gradual expenditures, which a true regard for economy will extend over a number of years after the road is opened, while some are contingent, on a prospective amount of traffic, which is entirely a matter of judgment, and in relation to which results only can establish necessity. I would beg to be permitted to state, for my own part, I did not intend the improvements to which the report alluded should be at once supplied, or to suggest that the Goverment should still further secure their accomplishment by withholding any large proportion of its promised assistance. The work already completed, in progress and under contract constitues, in my opinion, an ample security for the improvements suggested by your Commissioners, as well as for the good faith of the managers of this great enterprise, and it would be to me a matter of grave regret that I should be considered as having given authority, by assenting to the report, to any measure on behalf of the Government which will retard the early completion of this national work.

I am, &c., JAMES BARNES,
Special Commissioner U. P. R. R.

THE GEORGIA RECONSTRUCTION BILL

Introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. Sumner declares that the present state of government in Georgia is provisional only, it having failed to comply with the requirements of the act under which the State was admitted to representation, and provides for the re-assembling and purging of the General Assembly; empowers the Provisional Governor to remove the State municipal officers, and directs the President to furnish sufficient military force to preserve peaes and protect property.

THE SUPREME COURT

Was to-day further engaged in the hearing of the legal tender case, Messrs. Potter and Townsend concluded their arguments. Mr. Evarts commenced the concluding argument, which is made on the part of the Government. He will probably finish it to-morrow.

SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

The Department of State has informal advices that all South American republics and Spain now accept the plan of the Convention of Plenipotentiaries at Washington, as proposed by this Government, for the restoration of peace on the Pacific coast.

New York Press on the President's Message.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, December 9.—The *Evening Post* says: Mr. Johnson has certainly produced the most remarkable public document of which we have any knowledge. He begins by urging Congress to repeal the reconstruction acts, and follows the invitation to new disorders by a proposition for the repudiation of the national debt, which he explains with grave delight as his own discovery, and in utter unconsciousness of the bare-faced knavery of his proposition, or of the injury he is inflicting upon the American name, or the insult he is offering to the American people. All he says besides is of small consequence, compared with this deliberate attempt to dishonor the country.

The *Commercial Advertiser* gives a bare resume of the message, expressing no opinions.

The *Express* says the message will be found worthy of careful perusal by all who are anxious to be informed of the state of the nation. As it is, the President being nearly at the end of his official career, and about to quit the Presidential chair, cannot, in what he has to say, be accused of having any party purpose to subserve or personal ambition to promote, and so his message should be accepted as bearing, throughout, the impress of impartiality and entire freedom from personal prejudice or coloring for partizan effect.

New York Central Railroad—Examining Committee Invited.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ALBANY, Dec. 9.—At a meeting of the newly elected Directors of the New York Central Railroad to-day Cornelius Vanderbilt was unanimously elected President and Daniel Torrence Vice President.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That although the Board of Directors of this company have full confidence in the correctness of the stock account of the company, and have no doubt as to the validity of every share outstanding, they do nevertheless, for the greater satisfaction of the stockholders, invite Hon. Rufus W. Peckham, of Albany, Hon. Chas. Stebbins, of Casenovia, and Hon. John A. Griswold, of Troy, to act as a Committee to examine the stock books of the company and report thereon.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

[THIRD SESSION.]

Annual Reports—Reconstruction in Georgia—Bill Passed Removing Political Disabilities of Justice Moses, of South Carolina—President's Message in the Senate—Its Reading Interrupted—Progress of Appropriation Bills—Adjournment till January 5th Suggested—Bill Introduced Providing for Constitutional Election in Virginia—The President's Message in the House—It is Pronounced Indecorous, Insulting and Disgraceful—Resolution to Print Extra Copies Rejected—It is Finally Laid on the Table and Ordered Printed.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, December 9, 1868.

SENATE.

The PRESIDENT presented the annual reports of Treasurer Spinner and the Comptroller of Currency.

Mr. WILLIAMS introduced a bill to aid in the construction of the Oregon branch of the Pacific Railroad, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill to carry out the reconstruction acts in the State of Georgia, which was ordered printed.

The Senate took up the bill for the relief of the political disabilities of Mr. F. J. Moses, Chief Justice of South Carolina.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, moved to amend the bill so as to extend the same relief to all other citizens of South Carolina.

The motion was lost, all the Senators present voting in the negative except Bayard, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Ferry, McCreery, Morton, Patterson, of Tennessee, and Saulsbury.

The bill then passed—yeas, 46; nays, 6.

A message was received from the House stating they had passed the bill regulating the duties on imported copper and ores, and transmitting the act restoring the Bureau of Indian Affairs to the War Department. Laid on the table.

On motion, the Senate took a recess, and on re-assembling the President's message was read by the Secretary of the Senate.

When about half of it had been read Mr. CONNESS moved the further reading be dispensed with, on the ground that it was offensive and untrue.

Mr. DAVIS approved the motion.

Mr. HOWE followed in its support.

Mr. WHITE claimed that all considerations of propriety demanded the reading.

Mr. WILSON, while denouncing President Johnson, thought the message should be read.

Mr. HENDRICKS insisted it was not only the President's right, but duty, to state his objections to the Congressional policy.

Mr. CONNESS withdrew the motion.

Mr. CAMERON renewed it.

Mr. MORTON was surprised at the motion, and declared its adoption would belittle the Senate and indicate mere spitefulness.

Mr. DRAKE suggested, as Congress had received so many of a like character, it might as well take one more.

Mr. HOWE argued the President's duty was to communicate facts, not opinions, and the Senate was not bound to hear his argumentative and insulting message.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the transaction of business would be facilitated by deferring this question till to-morrow, and moved to adjourn, which was carried—26 to 22.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. PAINE, from Committee of Reconstruction, reported a bill to relieve from all legal and political disabilities arising out of his connection with rebellion, F. J. Moses, of South Carolina, lately elected Chief Justice of that State.

The bill passed by the requisite two-thirds vote.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, from Committee on Appropriations, made a statement in reference to its business. He said the estimates on which that Committee would have to act would not reach the House till the close of the week or beginning of next week, and not in season to allow the Committee to report any of the regular appropriation bills before the time when Christmas recess is usually taken. There were ten regular appropriation bills to be considered by the House, legislative bill, army bill, navy bill, pension bill, postoffice bill, Military Academy bill, sundry civil bill, deficiency bill and the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill. In case of a recess a majority of the members of the Appropriation Committee would remain in Washington and attend to business. Nothing would therefore be gained by the House continuing in session, and he was instructed to propose that on Thursday of next week or the following Monday the Fortieth Congress adjourn to the 5th of January.

Several members—Make the motion now.

Mr. WASHBURNE—Gentlemen around me desire the question to be settled now. If that be the judgment of the House, I am willing to submit the concurrent resolution for a recess now. I do not, however, desire to do so until some other gentlemen shall have been heard from other Committees.

Mr. SCHENCK desired to say something about the condition of the business of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. HIGBEE called for the regular order of business.

The subject was therefore dropped for the present.

Mr. BINGHAM, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported a bill providing for an election in Virginia, to be held on Wednesday, the 20th of January next, the question to be, "For the Constitution," or "Against the Constitution," adopted by the Convention which met in Richmond, December 3, 1867. He explained the bill, and said it was the same as the one passed last July, except as to the time of holding the election. He hoped the time was near when there would be no further complaint in that State as to the want of a local government resting on the consent of the governed.

Mr. ELDRIDGE inquired whether the bill made any provisions in reference to persons voting excluded under the constitution and laws of Virginia, or under the reconstruction acts.

Mr. BINGHAM replied that the bill in no way changed the reconstruction acts as to the disqualifications of citizens to vote in the preliminary election.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, called attention to the time fixed for holding the election and expressed the opinion that Congress should fix a much later day. He thought the 20th of January too early for holding the election, and desired to offer an amendment, substituting the Second Tuesday of April, trusting that at that time the loyal people of Virginia could be protected.

Mr. MAYNARD remarked, in addition to the reason assigned by Mr. Washburne, that the middle of January was ordinarily a very inclement season, and it would be very difficult, if not impracticable, to secure anything like a full vote. He was, therefore, in favor of postponement.

Mr. BINGHAM said the time named in the bill was not fixed by the Committee on Reconstruction, but had been designated by the Committee of friends of the reconstruction measures in Virginia. Those persons were entirely satisfied a fair election would be had. They were satisfied that the result would be satisfactory to the friends of the Union everywhere in the country, and in addition to those suggestions he desired also to state that certain revolutionary acts were taking place in this country which it was in the power of the people of Virginia in 1869 to do something towards arresting, as they had done on a memorable occasion in 1787, when there was sedition in the land. Then Virginia, acting under the lead of wise, intelligent and patriotic men, was the first of the States of the Union to take action for the exercise of such power on the part of the whole people of the country as would perpetuate their liberties, and, in their own language, consolidate the Union of States. On last of September, since the adjournment of Congress, the Legislature of Oregon, following the bad examples of the Legislatures of Ohio and New Jersey, had defeated the ratification heretofore given by the people or Oregon to the fourteenth article of amendment. He undertook to say there were men who would come to understand, by absolute experience, the positive necessity of that amendment to the Constitution of the United States. If the Government was to be maintained by the laws rather than by arms, it was in the power of the people of Virginia, and he desired they should have the opportunity of exercising it, to put an end to the contest and restore to this Congress power, before its adjournment on the fourth of March, to silence all question as to the validity of the ratification of that amendment, and as to the great question whether it is to be a part of the Constitution of the land to all intents and purposes.

After further discussion, particularly as to the time fixed, Messrs. Washburne, Butler and Boutwell insisting on a day as late as May next, and before disposing of it, the President's message was received and read.

The reading having been complete, Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, having made a motion that the message be printed, said the recommendations of the President relative to the public debt were plain, undisguised repudiation, and entered his protest against it, denouncing it as a disgrace to the country and to the Chief Magistrate.

Mr. WASHBURNE yielded to Mr. BROOMALL, who desired to offer a resolution, but was interrupted by Mr. WOOD, who made the point of order that Mr. Washburne had been using unparliamentary language.

The Speaker ruled, this being a country of free speech, the persons elected to represent the people have a right to criticise their public officers, provided it be in language notindecorous or offensive,—a right exercised in the President's Message in referring to members of Congress.

At Mr. SCHENCK'S desire the paragraph commencing, "Our National credit should be sacredly observed," and ending, "Rigid compliance with the letter of the bond," was read.

Mr. BROOMALL then read his resolution, which recites the paragraph above referred to and says:

Whereas, Such a sentiment, if permitted to go to the world without immediate protest, might be understood to be the sentiment of the people of the United States and of their representatives in Congress; therefore,

Resolved, That all forms and degrees of repudiation of the national indebtedness are odious to the American people, and that under no circumstance will their representatives consent to offer the public creditor, as full compensation, a less amount of money than that which the Government contracted to pay him.

Mr. SCHENCK said: I look upon that part of the message as the most gross, shameless, infamous proposition to repudiate the debt of the country that I have ever yet known to be put forward from any quarter, except it may be, possibly, in the columns of the paper of Brick Pomeroy, who, I believe, has spread before the public in full this morning this message in advance of the other papers, (laughter) showing possibly a kindred feeling on this point. There is another part of the message to which I wish to attract atention before any vote is taken. On the 25th page of it will be found a paragraph reflecting on the action of Congress in terms similar to those used by the Legislature of Oregon. It is only necessary for me to recall the attention of the House to the fact that yesterday, when such language came from that source, we stigmatized it as scurrilous, indecorous and slanderous. I do not know any license which the President of the United States has to speak thus of public legislation, which may not as well be accorded to the Legislature of Oregon, and I therefore class them together in that reprobation which Congress has already passed on one of them. Now, I trust that there will be no printing of this message. Let it take its chance in public prints. I trust it will be simply laid on the table as not fit to be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, or to any Committee of the House.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—That is right.

Mr. SCHENCK—I trust also that no gentleman will be deterred from voting against referring it to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, on the supposition that it is necessary, in order to give jurisdiction to the several parts, that it should be referred to that committee. There is nothing in the message of which the standing committees of the House may not obtain jurisdiction by the ordinary process of reference of bills, petitions and resolutions. There is no necessity therefore of referring it to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, for the usual purpose of its distribution to the standing committees. There is no need of its being presented. It will go broadcast to the country, as all President's messages do, for what it is worth. I desire that it may simply be laid on the table, and I hope my friend from Illinois, concurring with me, will permit me to substitute that motion for his.

Mr. WASHBURNE concurred with Mr. Schenck, but said it was necessary the message be printed, in order that it might go among the official documents of the country. He modified his motion so as to lay the message on the table and have it printed.

Mr. SCOFIELD suggested whether the gentleman would not be satisfied to have it sent to the "butter shops."

Mr. HIGBEE agreed with the gentlemen as to the character of the message, but it seemed to him the House was making too much of one who is effectually dead. The last election settled that question. Let the message go to the people and let them see what we have had to contend against for the last three years. It will fully confirm all Congress has said of him.

The question being on the motion lay to on the table and print,

Mr. ROSS suggested an amendment to print one hundred thousand copies.

The SPEAKER ruled the amendment not in order.

The message was laid on the table and ordered printed—yeas 128, nays 38.

The resolution indicated by Mr. Robinson yesterday, calling on the President for further information and correspondence in reference to Fenian prisoners in Ireland, was offered and adopted.

The bill for the election in Virginia was again taken up, discussed and amended, by a vote of 79 to 60, fixing the fourth Thursday in May for the election, and the time for the meeting of the Legislature was also fixed for the first Thursday in September.

The SPEAKER presented a letter from the Secretary of War, with a communication from the Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau, asking the House to investigate the condition of that bureau. Referred to Committee on Freedmen's Bureau.

Mr. WASHBURNE, Illinois, resigned his position as Chairman of Committee on Commerce. Adjourned.

—Parties from Salt Lake report the grading of the Central Pacific Railroad completed to one hundred and ten miles west of that place. The remaining eighty miles to the end of the track will be graded in three weeks. No interruption to track-laying had occurred, and none is expected during the winter until it reaches the Wasatch Mountain, east of Salt Lake.

FROM EUROPE.

English Cabinet Appointments Announced—New Minister Prepared to Consider Proposals Concerning Alabama Claims—Manifesto to the Austrian Army.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, December 9.—The following Cabinet appointments are officially announced: Right Honorable Geo. J. Goschen, President of the Poor Law Board; Right Honorable Marquis Harthington, Postmaster General; Mr. Austin Henry Laird, President of the Board of Trade; Right Honorable Henry A. Bruce has accepted the appointment as Secretary of State for the Home department.

LONDON, December 9.—The *Daily Telegraph* says Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet is now ready to consider any counter proposals made by the United States in the Alabama case. The *Telegraph* adds: "The competence of Lord Clarendon to carry out the negotiation is undoubted. The concessions which were made by Lord Stanley are an earnest of the spirit animating the English politicians in dealing with this matter. All that can be honorably granted will be. America can accept no less and desires no more."

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, December 9.—The Emperor Francis Joseph has issued a manifesto to the army, in which he says: "The country wants peace, and we must maintain it. I am satisfied with the laws recently adopted for the re-organization of the army throughout Europe. Austria and Hungary are now equally interested in the grandeur and security of the Empire. It is my wish that the army, navy and landwehr will ever remain truly united."

GERMANY.

BERLIN, December 9.—Count Bismarck, in the Prussian House of Deputies to-day, assented to the proposal to carry the expenses of the foreign affairs of North Germany to the budget after 1870. In answer to the proposition that Prussia should follow the liberal example of Austria, he asserted that the Prussian people had enjoyed all the liberties now inaugurated by Austria for over twenty years.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Dec. 9.—General Derode has been appointed to the chief command of the troops in the Department of Andalusia. Gen. Makinoa has been made Captain General of Seville.

MARINE NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 9.—The ship John Duncan, from St. Johns, N. B., for Liverpool, capsized in the middle of the Atlantic and was lost. The captain, his wife and nine of the crew were drowned.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 9.—The steamships City of Baltimore and City of Limerick, from New York, arrived yesterday.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Dec. 9—*Evening.*—Consols 92⅝@92¼ for account; 5 20s at 74⅜; Erie 26¾; Illinois Central 96¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 40¾.

FRANKFORT, December 9.—Bonds, 79.

LIVERPOOL, Dec 7.—Cotton steady; sales 8,000 bales middling uplands at 10⅞d.; Orleans at 11⅛d. Breadstuffs quiet; California White Wheat, 12s.; Red Western, 9s. 6d. Western flour, 25s. 6d. Mixed corn, 38s. 9d. Oats, 3s. 7d. Barley, 5s. Peas. 46s. Provisions quiet. Pork, 87s. Beef, 105s. Lard, 66s. Cheese, 666. Bacon, 55ss Produce unchanged.

LONDON, December 9—*Evening.*—Petroleum, 9¼d. for Spirits; 1s. 6¼d. for Refined. Calcutta Linseed flat 57s. 6d.@58s.

ANTWERP, Dec. 9.—Petroleum, 53@53¼ francs.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—Bourse weak but improving in tone; Rentes 70 francs 32 centimes.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 9.—5-20s closed at 79@79¼.

HAVRE, Dec. 9.—Cotton closed firmer; tres ordinaire on spot 127 francs; low middlings to arrive 125 francs.

COUGHS, COUGHS, COLDS, COLDS,

When a per takes cold the lungs become charged with phlegm, which oppressing the constitution a natural effort is made for a relief. This effort is a cough. The only safe and prudent remedies to be adopted are those which assist nature in its work, by loosening the phlegm and exciting a freedom of expectoration until the evil is removed. DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP is admirably adapted to promote expectoration, ease the breathing, loosen the phlegm, abate the fever, and allay the tickling which occasions the cough, without tightening the chest, or in any way injuring the system, and for all temporary and local affections, such as irritation of the throat, hoarseness of the voice, influenza, &c., it is of incalculable value. Especially at this inclement season of the year it would be well for every family to have this valuable remedy at hand. Prepared by GEO. A. KELLY, Wholesale Druggist, corner Wood street and Second avenue, Pittsburgh, and for sale by all druggists and dealers in medicine. 50 cents per bottle.

PREVENT OR REPENT!

When health has been sacrificed for want of the care necessary to protect it, regrets are unavailing. It is better to *prevent* than to *repent*. The most inclement season of the year is at hand, and its cold and damp are the source of innumerable distressing ailments. The best means of escaping them is to keep the outward surface of the body comfortably warm with suitable clothing, and the internal organs in a vigorous condition by the occasional use of a healthful tonic and corrective. Winter makes tremendous drafts upon the vital forces, and therefore it is a season when a pure vegetable stimulant and invigorant like HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is of infinite use, especially to the weak and feeble. It gives *stamina* to the system, and thereby enables it to withstand the shocks of cold, which produce cough, bronchitis, catarrh, and other diseases of the organs of respiration. Dyspepsia and every species of indigestion are also greatly aggravated by cold, damp weather, and for these complaints the BITTERS are an acknowledged specific. There is no fact better known in this country, and, indeed, throughout the civilized portions of the Western Hemisphere, than that this genial preparation is a swift and certain remedy for all ordinary diseases of the stomach and the liver.

A FACT OF GREAT VALUE.

No one can be too often impressed with the truth of all disorders which mankind are prone to, none are of more prevalence at this season of the year than those which manifest themselves in the lungs and pulmunary organs. Dr. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP is a speedy and infallible cure in all recent cases of coughs and lung diseases, and DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE in cases of long standing and great obstinacy, will be found of inestimable value. There is scarcely a house or family in Pittsburgh that cannot testify to its merits, and instead of a person wasting time on other inert and inappropriate remedies, let them walk themselves to Dr. Keyser's, 140 Wood street, where they will find the right medicine adapted to their cure. The Doctor has a long experience in medicine, and in these lung cases, he has given signal proof of his great ability and thorough knowledge of all those diseases in which the lungs take a prominent part. His residence in Pittsburgh is over twenty years, and the value of his remedies is extended wherever coughs are prevalent and lung diseases to be cured.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT OFFICE for LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, 140 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. Office hours from 9 A. M. UNTIL 4 P. M.

November 26, 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.

THE ATTENTION OF THE

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL TRADE

is invited to an inspection of our

EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT

OF

Holiday Goods.

EVERY DEPARTMENT COMPLETE,

AND PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

1200 PAIRS REAL FRENCH

CORSETS,

at $1,50 WORTH $2,50,

HOOP SKIRTS

at one half the usual price.

A large line GENT'S SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, in white, light and dark colors.

THREE HUNDRED DOZEN

LADIES LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,

TWO HUNDRED DOZEN

GENTS' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,

GOOD LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS 5 cents and up,

LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, IN POINTE.
POINTE APPLIQUE,
REAL VALENCIA,
IMITATION VALENCIA.

CHEMIZETTES,

SILK AND BROCHA SCARFS,
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
WIDE SILK FRINGES,
GIMP TRIMMINGS,

Cloak Loops, Ornaments and Buttons.

SILK PARTY FANS, SILK UMBRELLAS,

Leather Satchels, Portmonnaies and Leather Bags.

JET AND GOLD MOUNTED JEWELRY,

Bracelets, Broches **Sleeve Buttons, and Setts.**

☞ Gents' Furnishing Goods, Neck Ties, Bows and Scarfs, Morrison's Star Shirts, Merino and Wool Underwear.

HAND KNIT ZEPHYR GOODS,

Hoods, Sacques, Leggins, Scarfs, Gloves and Hosiery.

77 and 79

MARKET STREET.

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CLOSING OUT SALE OF

DRY GOODS,

For Thirty Days, Commencing this day at

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO'S.,

52 ST. CLAIR STREET.

Now is the time to get useful **HOLIDAY PRESENTS, CHEAP.**

Everything reduced in price. Stock all new.

POPLINS for 31c. worth 40;
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CHINTZES for 50c. worth 65;
PAISLEY SHAWLS for $13,00 worth $20,00;
PLAID SHAWLS for $5,00 worth $6,50;
4-4 MUSLIN for 12½c. worth 15;

Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Lace Handkerchiefs, Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, and a full assortment of everydescription of Dry Goods.

No. 52 St. Clair, near Liberty St.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of CONRAD C. SMITH of the city of Allegheny, county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon creditors petition by the District Court of the United States for said District.

ALGERNON S. BELL, Assignee,
Attorney-at-Law, 144 Fourth avenue.
de10:7THS

OFFICE OF CLERK OF COURTS of Allegheny County, Pa.

Philip Wagner, tavern, Allegheny city.

The License Board will sit on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. for hearing the above application.

de10:9i7 **JOHN G. BROWN, Clerk.**

J. E. SWINT.....J. M. BRATT.....E. A. BRATT.

SWINT, BRATT & CO.,

ARCHITECTURAL AND

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No. 63 Sandusky St., Allegheny, Pa.

A large assortment of NEWEL POSTS and BALUSTERS constantly on hand. TURNING, of all descriptions, done. oc9:y36

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PIANOS AND ORGANS—An entire new stock of

KNABE'S UNRIVALLED PIANOS;
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PRINCE & CO'S ORGANS AND MELODEONS and TREAT, LINSLEY & CO'S ORGANS AND MELODEONS.

CHARLOTTE BLUME,

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A CHOICE LOT

JUST RECEIVED.

J. KNOX, 137 Liberty Street.

no26:TTHS

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CHEAP BREAD IN DEAR TIMES.

Enquire for WARD'S Bread.

The largest and best. The initials "H. W." on every loaf. Take none else. au4:TTS

GREEN OIL CLOTH FOR WINDOW SHADES—We are now manufacturing this article of a quality superior in finish, and at prices lower than can be had of any Eastern manufacturers. Dealers will find it to their interest to examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

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SEASON 1868-69.

Gents' Season Tickets	$ 7 50
Ladies' Season Tickets	5 00
Children's Season Tickets	3 00
Coupons, 25 admissions	5 00
Double admitting lady and gent	12 00
Single admission, Gents	50
Double admission, Lady and Gent	50
Children under 12 years of age	15

Tickets can be had at Bown's Skate Depot, the Rink, or from the Treasurer at No. 51 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Due notice will be given when the "Rink" will be opened. de10:b20

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D. DEVIVO.....MANAGER.

M'ME PAREPA ROSA,

The acknowledged QUEEN OF SONG, on her return from California by overland route, after a triumphant and unparalleled successful season of Operatic performances, will appear in this city in only ONE GRAND CONCERT,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 16,

M'ME. PAREPA ROSA will be assisted by
MR. BROCKHOUSE BOWLER.....Tenor.
SIG. P. FERRANNI.....Baritone Brilliant.
MR. CARL ROSA.....Violinist.
MR. GEO. W. COLBY....Pianist and Accompanist.
MR. J. LEVY,
The greatest Cornet-a-Piston player of the world, engaged at great expense expressly for Parepa Rosa's Concert Season—1868 and 1869.

Admission to Parquette and Dress Circle, $1. Reserved seats $1,50. Gallery, 60 cents.

The sale of tickets will commence on MONDAY at 9 A. M. at C. C. Mellor's Music store, No. 81 Wood street. de10

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FINE VASES,

BOHEMIAN AND CHINA,

NEW STYLES,

DINNER SETS, TEA SETS,

GIFT CUPS,

SMOKING SETS,

A large stock of

SILVER PLATED GOODS

of all descriptions.

Call and examine our goods, and we feel satisfied no one need fail to be suited.

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ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

GREAT VARIETY AT

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Brocha Shawls,
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Cashmere Robes,
Cloaks,
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Fifth Avenue,

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AND MANUFACTURERS OF

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equal, if not superior, to any establishment in Western Pa. and at as low rates.

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Book Binding

in all its varieties, in Turkey, Calf, Sheep, Muslin or Paper, gilt and plain; every description of Blank Books, such as Ledgers, Journals, County and Court Dockets, Day and Cash Books; Shipping, Check, Bills Payable and Receivable, and Engineer's Field Books; Tuck and Plain Memorandum Books, Duff's Mercantile Blanks and Book-keeping, all of which can be had wholesale or retail, at

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NEW GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

DENNISON & HECKERT,

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Have just received a large and judiciously assorted stock of

EMBROIDERIES, TRIMMINGS, LACE GOODS, HOSIERY,

Kid Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Slipper Patterns, Zephyr Goods, Scarfs and Gents Furnishing Goods,

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A splendid selection is afforded in special novelties suitable for

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FULL ASSORTMENT OF

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS

SUITABLE FOR THE DEMANDS

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THE LOWEST PRICES AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

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HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

ROMAN SILK BOWS.

Lace Collars.

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WATCH STANDS AND CIGAR CASES,

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The finest and cheapest assortment of

WAX AND CHINA DOLLS,

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LADIES FINE KNIT OPERA HOODS,

The New Striped Felt Skirt.

WOOLEN GOODS at Cost.

Fine Embroidered Slipper Patterns. Beautiful Embroidered Cushions.

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78 and 80 Market Street.

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YESTERDAY, TO-DAY, AND FOREVER. A poem in 12 books by Edward Henry Bickersteth, A. M., 12 mo., bevelled boards, gilt top, $2.

"This is a remarkable poem, and one likely to attract a great deal of attention."—*Imperial Review.*

"The most simple, the richest, and most sacred poem which recent days have produced."—*London Morning Advertiser.*

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A Story of the Seventeenth Century. One vol, 12 mo. $1,50.

The plot of "Constance Aylmer" is laid in the time when New York was a Dutch colony and England was ruled by Cromwell. The condition of Manhattan Island and the surrounding country is graphically sketched; the ways and manners of our Dutch and English ancestors are reproduced with wonderful fidelity, and at the same time with a liveliness and humor which throw a charm around a story valuable for its historical accuracy and of exciting interest.

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LATE 608 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

Informs his friends and patrons in Pittsburgh that he is now connected with

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South-east corner of CHESTNUT and SEVENTH STREETS, the PRINCIPAL MERCHANT TAILOR OF PHILADELPHIA, and can now furnish them with clothes SUPERIOR in every respect to those he has heretofore given them, and at MODERATE PRICES. oc23:z35

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GOOD BARGAINS

IN DRESS GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL at

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny,

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

NO. 19 FIFTH AVENUE,

THE NEW SKIRT,

"LE PANIER PERFECTION."
"THE FAVORITE" "THE POPULAR,"
"THE RECEPTION,"
THOMPSON'S TWIN SPRING,
"WINGED ZEPHYR,"
"GLOVE FITTING," CORSETS AND PATENT "PANIERS."

THE NEW GORED OVER SKIRT, "BELLE HELENE," richly embroidered; an elegant street or Skating Skirt.

RICH RIBBONS FOR BOWS, SCARFS AND SASHES.

ROMAN STRIPES AND PLAIDS.

SATINS, all shades and widths.

FLOWERS, PLUMES, HATS AND BONNETS.

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S MERINO UNDERWEAR.

The richest and latest novelties in GIMPS, FRINGES AND BUTTONS.

We especially direct attention to the great excellence of the HARRIS SEAMLESS (Rouilton) KID GLOVES" over all others, and for which we are the Sole Agents.

A complete line of GENTLEMEN'S "STAR" SHIRTS, SUSPENDERS, GLOVES, HALF HOSE, UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

SELLING AGENTS FOR LOCKWOOD'S PAPER GOODS, and all other popular makes.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

NO. 19 FIFTH AVENUE.

no25

FURS! FURS!!

CHOICE AND FRESH,

AT

M'CORD & CO.'S.,

no24 131 WOOD STREET.

H. RUH, Practical Cook,

Respectfully announces to the public that he will

On Saturday and Monday Next,

Open to the public the

DELMONICO RESTAURANT,

FOR GENTLEMEN ONLY.

It will be his earnest endeavor to furnish his patrons at all times with the most palatable viands which the market or the season affords. The LIQUORS, WINES of various dates, ALE, BEER, etc., will be their own recommendation.

Orders for fine Cooking for Weddings, and other Festivals, will, as heretofore, be promptly and cheaply attended to, requesting patronage.

oc9:y66 **H. RUH.**

ROCK THE BABY

IN

EARNEST'S PATENT CRIB.

SOLD ONLY BY

LEMON & WEISE.

Practical Furniture Manufacturers, &c.,

118 FOURTH AVENUE.

Where may be found a full assortment of Parlor, Chamber and Kitchen Furniture. no19

CO-PARTNERSHIP—I have this day associated with me in business ALFRED H. JONES, and will continue the sale of PETROLEUM and its products, and NEW PATENTED GOODS as heretofore, under the name and style of WEAVER & JONES.

JACOB WEAVER, JR.....ALFRED H. JONES.

WEAVER & JONES,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,

and PATENTED GOODS generally. Refined and Lubricating Oils of superior qualities always for sale. Barrels of all description bought and sold. Office, No. 34 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 1, 1868. de3:a82

REMOVAL—ON OR BEFORE DECEMBER 1st

W. P. MARSHALL

Will remove his stock of

WALL PAPERS.

from the old stand No. 87 WOOD STREET, to the newly fitted and elegant store house,

NO. 191 LIBERTY STREET,

a few doors above ST. CLAIR. no17

INDIA RUBBER BELTING, HOSE, STEAM PACKING AND ROPE, (ROUND AND SQUARE.)—A full supply on hand. Sold to the trade on as good terms as can be had from the manufacturer. **J. & H. PHILLIPS.**

NOTICES.

☞ **I. O. O. F.—A special meeting** of MOUNT MORIAH LODGE, No. 360 will be held at the RED MEN'S HALL, fourth story *Dispatch* building, Fifth avenue, FRIDAY EVENING, the 11th inst., at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of conferring the Degree of Rebekah.

All Sisters and Brothers of the Degree are invited.

de10:9i1 J. B. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

☞ **I. O. O. F.—The members of**

ZOCCO LODGE, No. 385, I. O. O. F.,

Are requested to meet at their Lodge room, CURTIS HALL, Wood street, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, 10th inst., at half-past twelve o'clock, to attend the funeral of their late brother, P. G. CHARLES HUTCHINSON. Sister Lodges are respectfully invited to attend. By order of

de9: JAMES NUGENT, N. G.

☞ **PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD** COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 3, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS—The Second Instalment on the New Stock, subscribed for under resolution of the Board of Directors of May 1868, is now due.

Unless paid on or before the 15th inst., the instalment will not draw its proportion of dividend due May, 1869, and those paying up all the remaining instalments will receive full dividends in May next.

de7-b8 THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

☞ **PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD** COMPANY

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after November 30, 1868.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, 338 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

The office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M., from November 30th to December 5th for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

no20:a46 THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

☞ **IN THE MATTER OF OPENING LOCUST STREET, IN THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH**—All owners of Lots, or other persons interested in the BURIAL GROUNDS on STEVENSON STREET, one belonging to the Associate Reformed Church, known as KERR'S GRAVE YARD, and the other to the Catholic Church, known as the CATHOLIC GRAVE YARD, are hereby notified that they are required to remove the bodies from the ground within the line of Locust street, within three months from this date; and if the same are not removed within that time, they will be removed by the undersigned, who have been appointed Commissioners for that purpose. Said street is forty eight feet wide, and extends along the line between the said Burial Grounds about one-half of each. All necessary information can be had by application to either of the Commissioners.

The Commissioners will meet for consultation with Lot Owners, on MONDAY, December 22d, 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the City Engineer's Office, Market Building, third story.

WM. GRIFFIN,
J. D. KELLY,
M. TINDLE,
Commissioners

Pittsburgh, Dec, 4, 1868. de4:a8o

☞ *NOTICES—"To Let," "For Sale," "Lost," "Wants," "Found," "Boarding," &c., not exceeding FOUR LINES each will be inserted in these columns once for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS; each additional line FIVE CENTS.*

WANTED---HELP.

WANTED—HELP—At Employment Office, No. St. Clair Street, BOYS GIRLS and MEN, for different kinds of employment. Persons wanting help of all kinds can be supplied on short notice.

WANTED---BOARDERS.

BOARDING—Good Boarding at No. 16 ANN STREET, Allegheny city, for $4:50 per week.

WANTED—BOARDERS—Pleasant room, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two young gentleman at 68 FOURTH STREET. Also, a few day or dinner boarders can be accommodated. Reference required.

WANTS.

WANTED—A partner who can furnish from $20,000 to $25,000 cash capital in an old and well established manufacturing business. One who has had experience as a financier will be preferred. Address WILSON, Lock Box 351, Pittsburgh Postoffice, Allegheny county, Penna.

WANTED---AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—$50 to $200 PER MONTH—To sell a New Book pertaining to Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, by GEORGE E. WARING, Esq., the distinguished Author and Agricultural Engineer of the New York Central Park, &c. Nothing like it; 200 Engravings. Sells at sight to Farmers, Mechanics and workingmen of all classes. Send for Circulars. A. L. TALCOTT & CO., 58 Market street, Pittsburgh, Penna. de7-a WF

TO LET.

TO LET—A furnished Sleeping ROOM, suitable for one or two gentlemen, in the house of a private family, No. 220 LACOCK STREET, Allegheny city.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—BUSINESS—A Neat GENTS FURNISHING STORE, situated No. 10 FIFTH STREET EXTENSION, doing a good business, will be sold as a bargain. Rent of store room very low. Good reason for selling given. For particulars apply at the store.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—A first class retail drug store in a very desirable location. Terms easy. Address box 764, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—FARM.—200 acres of good Land, situated in Penn Tp., Westmoreland county, two miles from Irwin Station, on the Penna. R. R. Improvements, hewed log house in good repair, bank barn and other outbuildings. Terms moderate. Enquire of W. WILSON, Larimer's Station, or R. A. HOPE, Penn Station.

THE PITTSBURGH STEAM LAUNDRY

Is fitted up with the most approved machinery, and is prepared to do all kinds of Laundry Work at the shortest notice. Experienced Laundresses are employed, and families may be assured that their clothing will be cared for and done up in a superior manner.

BED QUILTS, BLANKETS, SHAWLS, and other heavy articles carefully cleansed without shrinking or wearing the fabric.

Special attention given to the doing up of LACE CURTAINS and other fabrics of a delicate texture. Clothes collected and delivered daily without extra charge.

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de4:a94 H. L. McNISH.

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PRICE 40 CENTS.

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THE BEST STOVES.

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Manufacturers of the greatest variety of

Cook, Parlor and Heating Stoves,

TO BE FOUND IN THE STATE.

Sole Agents for the celebrated Base Burning Oriental Stoves and Furnaces for Hard Coal or Coke. Best in the World for Parlor, Office, Store or Church. Fire needs no rekindling—burns all winter. Do not buy until you see or send for Circular.

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Our Agents for Orientals—DEMMLER BROS., Smithfield St.; GEO. HUBLEY, Allegheny City.

GRAFF, HUGUS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY VARIETY OF

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"THE FIERY FURNACE,"

FOR WARMING BUILDINGS.

THE NEW ANTI-DUST COOKING STOVE, "REGULATOR," COLUMBIA COOK STOVE, VAN'S (Cincinnati Pattern) PORTABLE RANGE, CAST IRON MANTLES, WELLMAN'S REFLECTOR, GRATES, free from dirt and dust; GRATE FRONTS, FENDERS, &c.

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GET THE BEST.

BISSELL & CO.'S

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FOR BITUMINOUS COAL.

Warranted to Cook, Bake or Roast as well as any other Stove in the Union.

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GRATE FRONTS, FENDERS,
COOKING RANGES, &c.

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Duquesne, XL. and Juniata Merchant Bar, Round and Square Iron; Band, Hoop, Sheet and Plate Iron; Oval, Half Oval and Half Round Iron; Cylinder and Wagon Box Iron; Drag and Dropper Bars; T and Flat Rail for Coal Roads; Cut Nails and Spikes; Plow, Spring and A B Steel; Laminated Steel; Cutter Bars, Crow Bars, &c., &c.

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Manufacturers of all descriptions of

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PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.

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BEST REFINED TOOL STEEL.

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SAW PLATES.

Spring, Cast and German Plow and Blister Steel. Shovel, Hoe, Fork, Rake and Toe Calk Steel. Railroad Spring Steel and Frog Points, Cast Steel Finger Bars, Sickle Steel, Spring Steel Tyre, Plow Wings, etc.; Oil Drill Steel.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Bar Iron;
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Locomotive Frames;
Locomotive Frame Shapes;
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☞ **Engines, Rolling Mill Machinery, Nail Machines, Retorts, and Castings generally.**

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CAST IRON BOWL PIPE,

FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.

My Pipes are a cast invariably in Pits, in dry sand, and 12 feet lengths. Also, full assortment of

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I would also call the attention of Superintendents of Gas Works to my make of RETORTS.

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Engines, of every description.
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PEARL MILL Three Star Green Brand, equal to

FRENCH FAMILY FLOUR.

This Flour will only be sent out when especially ordered.

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Equal to best St. Louis.

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Equal to best Ohio Flour.

WHITE CORN FLOUR AND CORN MEAL.

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Engine Builders, Founders & Machinists,

Manufacture STEAMBOAT ENGINES and STATIONARY ENGINES, of all sizes.

Special attention invited to our new STATIONARY OIL WELL ENGINE AND PORTABLE BOILER, of 15-horse power.

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RIGS for Oil Wells, SHAFTING, PULLEYS, HANGERS, HOUSE and TOBACCO SCREWS and IRON TOBACCO PRESSES, on hand and made to order, at the

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Manufacturers of PUMPS AND BRASS WORK, of every description; dealers in GAS FIXTURES AND TUBING, of all kinds.

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DISCOUNTS DAILY, AT 11 A. M.

ap9:o22

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,

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ANY SUM RECEIVED FROM

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DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK, WITHOUT INTEREST.

Discounts Daily at 12 o'clock.

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Vice President--A. M. MARSHALL.

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Stockholders to whom we make reference:

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MEDICAL.

MANHOOD: HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED! *Just published in sealed envelope. Price, six cents.* A LECTURE ON THE NATURAL TREATMENT and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self Abuse, &c., by Robt. J. Culverwell, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c. "A BOON TO THOUSANDS OF SUFFERERS," sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post-paid*, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, to CHAS. J. C. KLINE & Co., 127 BOWERY, NEW YORK, POSTOFFICE BOX 4586. Also Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents.

my5:D&wT

"MANHOOD."—Another New MEDICAL PAMPHLET, from the pen of Dr. CURTIS. The *Medical Times* says of this work: "This valuable treatise on the cause and cure of premature decline, shows how health is impaired through secret abuses of youth and manhood, and how easily regained. It gives a clear synopsis of the impediments to marriage, the cause and effects of nervous debility, and the remedies therefor." A pocket edition of the above will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing Doctor CURTIS, No. 58 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.

jy11:tl

ADVICE to YOUNG MEN ABOUT TO MARRY.

Essays for Young Men,

On the Errors, Abuses and Diseases Incident to Youth and Early Manhood, with the humane view of treatment and cure, sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box Philadelphia. se22:x30-d&T

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Agents Central and Union Pacific Railroad companies, corner Fourth and Wood streets. d-8:b13

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, December 9, 1868.

The tendency of the money market is towards greater ease, and a fuller supply of currency at the business centres, although for commercial purposes the market is rather stringent for all regular borrowers. Gold remained stationary at 135¾ to 135⅝, with an appearance of weakness at one time and strength at another, but the whole market tends toward lower rates. The demand for legitimate business is very much limited, and the unsettled state of European politics are not investing to any extended operation for either long or short accounts.

In government bonds the market is very dull, and the reaction in gold has caused a decline of ¾ per cent. on Five Twenties of 1862, and ½ on the later issues. On the whole there is more disposition to sell than to buy.

In Railsoad stocks a decided bearish feeling is manifest, and nearly all the speculative shares have heavily declined. North Western and preferred are 3 per cent. lower; Cleveland, 1 per cent.; Fort Wayne, ½. Erie remains steady and New York Central unchanged. The Express shares are slightly off. Wall street is always ready to speculate, but to do this they must have, the outside public as purchasers, in order to go short; if the public would stay away from that place for six months two-thirds of the houses in the vicinity would be converted into pork houses.

Our local money market works close, yet there is no stringency. Business is dull.

The demand for Valley bonds has ceased, and the few orders have been filled to the benefit of former holders.

Closing quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz: Gold, 135¾; Eighty-one's, 114¾; Five Twenties, 1862, 111; do, 1864, 107⅜; do, 1865, 107⅜; do, 1865, new, 110⅜; do, 1867, 110¾; do, 1868, 110⅝; Ten Forties, 105⅝; Railroads —Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 84¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 110⅜; Chicago & Rock Island, 106¾; Chicago & North Western, 76¾; do Preferred, 79⅛; Michigan Southern, 86⅝; Reading, 98¼; Erie, 37¾; New York Central, 125¾; Ohio & Mississippi Certificates, 29¾; Western Union Telegraph Co., 36⅜; Merchants Union Express Co., 15¾; Pacific Mail, 115; Adams, 48; Mining shares—Gregory, 5,20; Quartz Hill, 98; Smith & Parmele, 4,15; Corydon, 5.

—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co.: Gold, 135¾; United States Sixes, 1881's, 114⅞; 5-20's, 1862, 111; 5-20's, 1864, 107⅜; 5-20's, 1865, 107¾; 10-40's, 105⅝; 5-20's, January and July, '65, 110¾; 5-20's, January and July, '67 110⅝; '68, 110⅝; June 7-30's, par less ⅛; July 7-30's, do ¼; August 119; Sept., 119; Oct. 118¾; Union Pacific Railroad, 102; Central, 103.

New York Dry Goods Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, December 9.—There is but little animation in this branch of business, yet prices are well sustained for imported Spool Cotton, which is reduced from $1,10 to $1 per dozen for best soft finish Thread. Richmond Prints have been introduced into the house of H. B. Claflin & Co. for the first time in many years. Calicoes steady at 12a12½c for popular brands such as Oriental, Lancaster and Sprague's. Heavy Sheetings steady at 15a15½c for best Eastern makes.

Baltimore Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BALTIMORE, December 9.—Flour firm and the demand light; Western superfine is held at $6,52a7,25, extra $8,25a9,75, family $10,25a10,75. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn in fair demand and receipts light; sales prime white at 90a95c. Oats firm at 70a75c. Rye nominal at $1,40a2,45. Mess Pork quiet at $26,50. Bacon scarce and the demand light; rib sides 17c, clear sides 17¾c, shoulders 14c, hams 18c. Lard dull at 16a16¼c.

Chicago Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—Cattle in good shipping demand and firm at $4,25a5,12½ for medium and fair steers; $6,70a7,25 for good to choice shipping, and fancy lots sold at $7,60. Hogs firm and active; common and medium grades 10a15c lower; $7,27½a7,50 for common to medium; $7,60a8,30 for good to prime, and $8,37½a8.50 for extra choice smooth.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, December 9, 1868.

The general markets, although devoid of anything that is new or important, are showing a little more strength and especially is this true in regard to Flour and Grain. The demand, however as yet is mainly local, there being little or no inquiry for shipment, but with diminished receipts and reduced stocks, there is a firmer feeling, and prices are tending upward.

APPLE BUTTER—Demand is better and market firmer but prices are unchanged, 70 to 75, in kegs, and 80 to 85, in crocks.

APPLES—There is a contined good demand, and the market is firmer but unchanged; regular sales at $3,00 to $4,50 per barrel.

BUTTER—Prime to choice Roll is quoted at 40 to 44, and medium do at 36 to 38.

BEANS—$3,50 to $3,75 per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—4¼ to 5c.

CHEESE—Dull and unchanged, ranging all the way from 15 to 20, according to quality.

CIDER—Dull; $6 to $9 per bbl.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of prime to choice Eastern Cultivated at $23 to $25 per barrel.

DRIED FRUIT—Demand fair but prices are unchanged; sales Peaches at 12 for quarters, and 14 to 15 for halves. Apples 10 to 11c, as to quality.

EGGS—In good supply and fresh packed cannot be quoted above 33c.

HAY—Is in rather better demand and higher; we are cognizant of prime baled having been sold on wharf at $27. Quotations may be given at $20 to $27, as to quality.

HOMINY—Sales at $6,50 to the trade, and $7 in a retail way.

POTATOES—Sales of Peach Blows at 75 to 80c by the car load, and 80c to 85c, in store.

GRAIN—Wheat is in better demand and firmer, and Red Winter may be quoted at $1,85 to $1,90, the latter figure for choice. Rye is considerably firmer, under the influence of an increased demand, and prices are tending upward; we continue to quote at $1,45 to $1,48. Oats steady but unchanged at 62 to 63c on track and wharf, and 65 to 66 in store. Corn is scarce and tending upward; sales of new at 75 to 80c, and old at $1 to $1,05, the latter figure for strictly prime Yellow. Barley is firmer but irregular, and cannot be quoted correctly. Occasional small sales of prime Spring at $2, and Fall at $2,10 to $1,15.

POULTRY—Sales of dressed Turkeys at 15c, and Chickens at 12c.

LARD—Is firm and in good demand at 16½c, in tierces, and 17½c, in kegs, for prime kettle rendered.

LARD OIL—Is firmer and in limited supply but unchanged; we continue to quote No. 2 at $1,23 to $1,25, and No. 1 at $1,48 to $1,50.

ONIONS—Firmer; $1,50 to $1,75 per bushel, as to quality.

MESS PORK—Is firmer, and may be quoted at $26 to the trade, and $26,50, in a jobbing way.

SALT—Allegheny River brands quoted at $1,80 to $1,85 on track, and $2 in store.

FLOUR—The market is firmer, and there is a slightly improved demand, but, as yet, there is no material advance in prices. We continue to quoted at $7,50 to $8 for Spring Wheat, and $9,50 to $10,00 for Winter. Rye Flour, $7,75 to $8,00. The Pearl Mill quote their best brands, made of the best Wheat, as follows: Extra Family Flour, in barrels, at $9,50, and, in sacks, $9,20 per barrel; Double Extra Family, in barrels, $10,20, and, in sacks, $9,80 per barrel; Spring Wheat Flour, in barrels, $8,00, and, in sacks, $7,70 per barrel. The City Mills quote prices as follows: Extra Family, (Winter) in barrels, $9,50, and, in sacks, $9,20 per barrel; Double Extra Family, in barrels, $10,00, and, in sacks, $9,70 per barrel, and Spring, $8,00, in barrels, and $7,70, in sacks, per barrel.

WHISKY—Sales of Highwines reported at $1 to $1,02.

FEATHERS—Sales to the trade at 75 to 80 for live geese, and 85 to 90 in a retail way.

PEA NUTS—Quoted at $2.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, December 9, 1868.

Since the 1st instant, (says the Titusville *Herald*,) "there has been four or five wells struck, one of which is producing 240 barrels per day, but we do not believe that the production has been increased from what it was during the last two days of November." We notice that the *Herald* continues to talk very freely about the "bulls" and "bears" and their manipulations of the market. It says "that there is an impression among dealers that a "bear" movement has begun, and it was reported that parties connected with the late "bull" operation in New York, were sellers on the creek" After what transpired on Tuesday, however, the "bears" must have turned "bulls" again, as an advance of a cent and a half was established; this was attributed mainly to an apprehension that an attempt will be made some time this month to bring about a "corner," but from all that we can learn, we do not believe that such a movement is contemplated. It is evident, however, that some of the "shorts" were frightened, and it was these parties buying to "cover" that caused the advance on Tuesday.

CRUDE.

The market continues strong, and was somewhat excited to-day, and especially was this the case in regard to spot and all this months' delivery. As has been the case for some days, the demand is restricted mainly to early deliveries, and as the stock is almost exhausted, and the offerings insignificant, holders experienced no difficulty in establishing an advance of half a cent. Spot oil is held firmly at 12½c, and we can report a sale of 2,000 barrels, first six months next year, at 12½; 3,000 do do, same delivery and option, (40 to 46 gravity) at 12¼c, and 5,000 bbls, February to June, seller's option, at 12½c. Thus, it will be seen that 12½c is the standard price for almost any delivery within the next six months.

REFINED

The market for Refined was also firm and somewhat excited to-day for spot as well as all the month; and compared with yesterday, an advance of half a cent has been made. We can report 500 bbls first half December at 31; 500 do do at 31½; 1,500 last half at 31½; and 1,000 to be delivered on the 31st instant at 31. For future deliveries, there is next to nothing doing, but this appears to the fault of sellers more than buyers. All the year, 500 to 1,000 bbls per month may be quoted at 32 to 32½; and the last six months at 33.

OIL SHIPPED EAST BY A. V. R. R.

H. Koehler & Co., 50 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Fawcett, Logan & Stockdale, 150 do do to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Nat. Ref. Co., 500 do do to F. A. Dilworth & Co., Philadelphia.

Livingston & Bros., 200 do do to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 206 do do to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Total shipments Refined..... 1106

OIL SHIPPED EAST FROM DUQUESNE DEPOT.

G. W. Holdship & Co., 59 do do to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & Lyon, 385 do do to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Total shipments Refined..... 454

St. Louis Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, December 9.—Hogs are stiff and in demand, and prices ranged at $7,50 a8,25. The number of hogs killed to date amounts to 11,000. Cattle are firm and higher for best grades, and sales were made at $5,50a6,50 for prime to extra.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in four weeks. Success guaranteed. DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE restores manly powers, from whatever cause arising; the effects of early pernicious habits, self-abuse, impotency and climate give way at once to this wonderful medicine, if taken regularly according to the directions, (which are very simple, and require no restraint from business or pleasure.) Failure is impossible. Sold in bottles at $3, or four quantities in one for $9. To be had only of the sole appointed agent in America, H. GERITZEN, 205 Second Avenue, New York. jc13:b54-TTS

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE, a new Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects: How to live and what to live for; Youth, Maturity and Old Age; Manhood generally reviewed; the cause of indigestion, flatulence and nervous diseases accounted for; Marriage philosophically considered, &c. Pocket volumes containing these lectures will be forwarded to parties unable to attend, on receipt of four stamps, by addressing SECRETARY, New York Museum of Anatomy and Science, 618 Broadway, New York. jc13:165-TTS

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful. *black or brown.* Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 20 Bond street, New York. an28:p28

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BOOTS, SHOES AND CARPETS *FOR THE MILLION.*

AT

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Messrs. H. B. SMITHSON & CO., proprietors of the well known Mammoth Auction House are creating an excitement consequent upon the arrival of new goods which are being sold at remarkable low prices. Goods of every variety; the finest sewed boots, the most fashionable balmoral gaiters and ankliet shoes, slippers, &c., blankets, flannels, cloths, cassimeres, cutlery and carpets. Call and examine. No trouble to show goods. Ladies', misses' and children's furs at almost your own prices. All goods wartanted as represented no4

BY A. LEGGATE.

DWELLING HOUSE AND CARPENTER SHOP, ON LEASED GROUND IN MANCHESTER, AT AUCTION.—ASSIGNEE'S POSITIVE SALE—Will be sold on THURSDAY, December 10th, at 1 o'clock, the lease of ground, and buildings lately occupied by Loughead & Have, on Market street, Manchester. The lot fronts 40 feet on Market street, running back 100 feet to Laurel alley. The buildings consists of two frame dwellings and a carpenter shop.

The lease extends eleven years from September last. Annual ground rent $42.

Immediately thereafter will be sold a lot on Wayne street, 20 by 70 feet.

Sale positive to close the estate.

For further information apply to RUSH & LOUTHER, Assignees, 237 Beaver avenue.

Terms at sale.

A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer.

de7 159 Federal street, Allegheny city.

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BUY THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PIANO AND ORGAN.

Schomacker's Gold Medal Piano,

AND ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGAN.

The SCHOMACKER PIANO combines all the latest valuable improvements known in the construction of a first class instrument, and has always been awarded the highest premium wherever exhibited. Its tone is full, sonorous and sweet. The workmanship, for durability and beauty, surpass all others. Prices from $50 to $150, (according to style and finish,) cheaper than all other so-called first class Piano.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGAN

Stands at the head of all reed instruments, in producing the most perfect pipe quality of tone of any similar instrument in the United States. It is simple and compact in construction, and not liable to get out of order.

CARPENTER'S PATENT "VOX HUMANA TREMOLO" is only to be found in this Organ. Price from $100 to $550. All guaranteed for five years.

BARR, KNAKE & BUETHLER,

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GLASS, CHINA, CUTLERY.

100 WOOD STREET.

CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,

SILVER PLATED WARE,

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SEWING MACHINES.

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BUTTON-HOLE OVERSEAMING

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IT HAS NO EQUAL,

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Corner FIFTH AND MARKET STREETS, over Richardson's Jewelry Store. a64

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WEST COMMON

Machine Stone Works,

Northwest corner of West Common, Allegheny.

FRED'K ATWATER & CO.

Have on hand or prepare on short notice Hearth and step Stones, Flags for Sidewalks, Brewers' Vaults, &c. Head and Tomb Stones, &c.

Orders promptly executed. Prices reasonable

EWALT STREET BRIDGE COMPANY.

NOTICE—A meeting of the subscribers to the stock of this company will be held at the office of Messrs. SILL & SHUTTERLY, Butler street, Seventeenth ward, on FRIDAY, December 11th, 1868 at 2½ o'clock P. M. By order of Committee.

CHRIST. SEIBERT, Chairman.

Pittsburgh, December 7th, 1868.

N. B.—Plans and specifications until the meeting above called for, will be received at the office of Messrs. SILL & SHUTTERLY. de7:b5

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER, ALLEGHENY CITY, Dec. 4th, 1868.

SEWER ASSESSMENT—Notice is hereby given to all property holders in the WESTERN SEWERAGE DISTRICT, which embraces all that portion of the city area, lying northwest of the following lines, viz: North of Ohio lane and Walnut street and West of Boswell street, and a line running North-east to Observatory hill and new city line, as well as the portion lying between Western avenue, Ohio lane, Fulton and Boswell streets (comprehending the larger part of Manchester and all the Pleasant Valley section) that the assessment for the construction of the Sedgwick street sewer is now completed, and placed in the hands of the City Treasurer for collection. All property heretofore assessed for sewerage purposes within the limits above designated is exempt from present assessment.

de5:a97 CHAS. DAVIS, City Engineer.

MONEY! MONEY!!—$4,000 to invest in a Mortgage on City or County Property, for a term of three years.

$2,000 to loan on Bond and Mortgage for 2 years.

WANTED—Business or Accommodation Paper to the amount of $20,000; time from 60 days to 4 months.

WANTED—To exchange a Farm of 160 Acres of Land in Missouri for a Family Horse and Spring Wagon. Apply to B. McLAIN & CO.,

de4 Corner Fourth av. and Smithfield st.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS—We have in stock a large assortment of styles and various widths of thoroughly seasoned Floor Oil Cloths, which we are offering to the wholesale and retail trade at prices lower, taking quality into consideration, than can be had in this city.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

no30 26 and 28 Sixth street.

CEMENT—50 barrels Hydraulic Cement in store and for sale by

no17 J. B. CANFIELD & SON.

PEARL ASH—50 casks No. 1 in store and for sale by

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RECEIVE AND SELL

All Kinds of Country Produce.

All orders for Merchandise promptly filled, at LOWEST market rates. Particular attention given to the sale of Butter, Eggs, Cheese Dried Fruits, &c. We feel confident that we can give entire satisfaction, by making QUICK SALES and PROMPT RETURNS, at HIGHEST MARKET PRICES, and therefore respectfully solicit your consignments. All correspondence answered promptly. Marking Plates furnished free. Grain in store and to arrive daily. au31:t78

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KEIL & RICHART,

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For the sale of Flour, Grain, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Seeds, Dried Fruit, and Produce generally, No. 16 MARKET STREET, corner of First, Pittsburgh. fe22:n8

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ap18:x89

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No. 87 Fifth Street,

SECOND FLOOR, FRONT ROOM. ap4:w73

JOHN W. RIDDELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Office, 116 Diamond Street,

(Opposite the Court House,)

fe15:b44 PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. C. MACKRELL,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

No. 89 Grant Street,

my24:b25 PITTSBURGH, PA.

ARCHIBALD BLAKELEY,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

No. 98 FIFTH STREET,

ap6:n90:d&W PITTSBURGH, PA

WANTED—ON COMMISSION,

ONE HUNDRED TONS OF

POULTRY,

FOR THE HOLIDAYS

The highest market prices and quick sales guaranteed. Mark packages distinctly and send voices by mail.

H. P. BALLARD & CO.

Commission Merchants, 334 Washington street New York.

no17:n31 f

INSURANCE.

BEN FRANKLIN

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF ALLEGHENY, PA.

Office in Franklin Savings Bank Buildings,

No. 43 Ohio St., Allegheny.

A HOME COMPANY, managed by Directors well known to the community, who trust by fair dealing to merit a share of your patronage.

HENRY IRWIN.....President.
GEO. D. RIDDLE.....Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Henry Irwin,	D. L. Patterson,	Henry Gerwig,
Geo. R. Riddle,	Jacob Franz,	Gottlieb Faas,
Simon Drum,	J. B. Smith,	Jacob Rusk,
W. M. Stewart,	C. A. P. Wilston,	Joseph Craig,
Jos. Lautner,	H. J. Zinkand,	Jeremiah Rohen.

ap10:o35

REMOVAL.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

OF THE CITY OF ALLEGHENY.

Office, No. 89 FEDERAL STREET, entrance on Stockton Avenue.

FIRE INSURANCE ONLY.

W. W. MARTIN, President

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Jas. L. Graham,	Robt. Lea,	C. C. Boyle,
Jno. Brown, Jr.	Geo. Gerst,	Jacob Kopp.

oc17:m34

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

ALEXANDER NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
CAPT. GEORGE NEELD, General Agent.

Office, 93 Water street, Spang & Co.'s Warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.

Will insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks. A home institution, managed by Directors who are well known to the community, and who are determined by prompt ness and liberality to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS:

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Alexander Speer,	Joseph Kirkpatrick,
Andrew Ackfeu,	Phillip Reymer,
David M. Long,	Wm. Morrison,
D. Ihmsen.	no27

IMPERIAL

FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

OF LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803. CASH CAPITAL PAID UP AND INVESTED FUNDS EXCEEDING $8,000,000 IN GOLD.

Insurance against Fire effected on Houses and Buildings, Goods, Wares and Merchandise, Steamboats, &c. Policies issued payable in gold or currency. ☞ United States Branch Office, 40 PINE STREET, New York.

All losses of the United States Branch will be adjusted in New York.

J. Y. McLAUGHLIN, Agent,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Office, 67 FOURTH STREET.

MR. McLAUGHLIN is also Agent for the Manhattan Life Insurance Company. se5:v72

PENNSYLVANIA

INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH

OFFICE, No. 167½ WOOD STREET, BANK OF COMMERCE BUILDING.

This is a Home Company, and insures against loss by Fire exclusively.

LEONARD WALTER, President.
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Robert Patrick,	J. C. Lappe,
Jacob Painter,	J. C. Fleiner,
Josiah Ring,	John Voegtley,
Jas. H. Hopkins,	A. Ammon.
Henry Sproul,	1y4:

INDEMNITY

AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE

FRANKLIN INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA,

OFFICE, 435 & 437 CHESTNUT ST., NEAR 5TH

DIRECTORS.

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Tobias Wagner,	David S. Brown,
Samuel Grant,	Isaac Lea,
Jacob R. Smith,	Edward C. Dale,
George W. Richards,	George Fales.

CHARLES G. BANCKER, President.
EDW. C. DALE, Vice President.
W. C. STEELE, Secretary, *pro tem.*
J. GARDNER COFFIN, AGENT,
North West corner Third and Wood Streets.
mh29:w15

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

OFFICE, No. 37 FIFTH STREET, BANK BLOCK

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

JOHN IRWIN, JR., President.
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President.
C. G. DONNELL, Secretary.
CAPT. WM. DEAN, General Agent.

DIRECTORS:

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John D. McCord,	B. L. Fahnestock
C. G. Hussey,	W. H. Everson,
Harvey Childs,	Robert H. Davis,
T. J. Hoskinson,	Francis Sellers,
Charles Hays.	Capt. J. T. Stockdale.

PEOPLES' INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, N. E. CORNER WOOD & FIFTH STS.

A Home Company, taking Fire and Marine Risks.

DIRECTORS:

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DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

ELECTIC SUMMER CORDIAL,

An infallible remedy for Summer Complaint, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Vomiting, Sour Stomach and Cholera Morbus.

DR. HARRIS' CRAMP CURE,

A specific for Cholera, Cramps and Pain in Stomach, for sale by

HARRIS & EWING,

Corner of Liberty and Wayne Streets

AGENTS FOR

J. SCHOONMAKER & SON'S

PURE WHITE LEAD

AND

McCOY'S VERDITER GREEN,

The only green paint that will not deteriorate by exposure. It will look better, last longer and give more perfect satisfaction than any paint in the market

COAL AND COKE.

H. J. LANCE,

DYER AND SCOURER.

No. 3 ST. CLAIR STREET

And Nos. 135 and 137 Third Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CEMENT, SOAP STONE, &c.

HYDRAULIC CEMENT DRAIN PIPE.

Cheapest and best Pipe in the market. Also, ROSENDALE HYDRAULIC CEMENT for sale.

R. B. & C. A. BROCKETT & CO.

Office and Manufactory—240 REBECCA ST., Allegheny. ☞ Orders by mail promptly attended to. je22:n56

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

A FARM OF 30 ACRES, on the line of the Connellsville Railroad, 27 miles from the city, in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Pa. The improvements are a five-story brick house, with ten large rooms and hall. A large frame bank barn, with No. 1 stabling, and all other outbuildings in complete order. One of the best of orchards, of all kinds of fruit. The soil is rich new bottom. This property adjoins the village of Buena Vista, and has the advantage of churches, schools, mills, stores, &c., and will be sold at the low price of $15,000. The improvements alone are worth at least all that is asked for the property, to say nothing about the land, which is worth for garden purposes at least $10,000. For full particulars call at my office, or WILLIAM A. BELL, Esq., on the premises.

ALSO, A FARM OF 40 ACRES, situated in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Pa., on the line of the Connellsville Railroad, about 18 miles from the city. The improvements are a new stone dwelling, with eight rooms; a good barn and other outbuildings. This property is offered at a very low price. Call and secure yourself a good bargain.

ALSO, A FARM OF 120 ACRES, situated in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Pa., 17½ miles from the city, on the Connellsville Railroad, opposite Elrod's Station, within 20 minutes' walk of the Station. The improvements are a frame house containing four rooms and kitchen, with a good cellar underneath; very good barn and other outbuildings. A No. 1 orchard, containing about 200 fruit bearing trees, all in good condition. 90 acres cleared land, the residue in good timber, underlaid with 23 acres of coal.

ALSO, A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE adjoining the Borough of Elizabeth, Allegheny county, Pa., containing 4 rooms and kitchen. Lot 60 feet front by 126 back to an alley. A good Stable, wash house, bake-oven and other outbuildings. I am authorized to sell it at the low price of $1,800, on good terms.

ALSO, In the Borough of Elizabeth, a good two-story BRICK HOUSE, containing 4 rooms. Lot 129 feet square. Will be sold at the exceedingly low price of $2,500, on easy terms.

ALSO, My Farm, known by the name of "Willow Banks," situated on the Connellsville Railroad, 17 miles from the city, containing 79 ACRES, all in good condition. The improvements are a No. 1 brick house, two stories high, newly painted, containing six rooms, two halls running full length of the house. The house is situated on a beautiful knoll, is surrounded by fruit trees, shrubbery, vines and flowers, with a graded avenue running to the Yough. River. Also, a large frame bank barn, smoke house, wash house, coal house, bake-oven and other outbuildings, and a never-failing well of water. Two large orchards, containing from six to seven hundred fruit trees, nearly all in good bearing condition. This farm abounds in small fruits, viz: Currants, raspberries, gooseberries, and a fine large strawberry patch, which, in connexion with the richness of the soil and nearness to the city, makes it very desirable for gardening purposes. Very convenient to schools, churches, stores and blacksmith shop.

ALSO, A FARM OF 158 ACRES, situated in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Pa., 31 miles from the city of Pittsburgh, on the Connellsville Railroad, at Suter's station. The improvements are a common log house, a good frame barn, with stabling for ten horses; a corn crib and wagon shed; good orchard of fruit trees; fencing very good. 120 acres cleared, the residue in heavy timber land. This farm is valuable—first, for its excellent soil; secondly, its timber; and thirdly, it contains more limestone than any other farm in Pennsylvania, all accessible. The lower vein of limestone is 40 feet thick; several other veins ranging from 3½ to 6 ft. in thickness, lie under the whole farm. For particulars enquire of ELI SUTER, Esq., at Suter Station, or at my office.

ALSO, 173 ACRES, situated in St. Clair township, Westmoreland county, Pa., near the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Houston Station. The improvements are a two-story frame house, with six rooms and good cellar, a frame bank barn 40 by 60 feet, and other outbuildings. There is on the place a young apple and peach orchard one hundred and twenty acres cleared land, divided into fields of convenient size; a large portion of which are well set in clover and timothy; the residue of said tract covered with good timber. It is well watered, and underlaid with coal and limestone, and is convenient to churches, schools, stores, mills and blacksmith shops. A real good bargain is offered in this excellent farm.

ALSO, A beautifully situated tract of 60 ACRES of valuable land, under good fencing, situated in McCandless township, Allegheny county, Pa., on a township road, 7 measured miles from the Market House, Allegheny City. This tract is well adapted for a garden or dairy farm, being convenient and of easy access, to either city, and near enough to the line of the Mahoning Railroad to make it very desirable for country seats, for persons doing business in the city.

ALSO, The best farm in Young township, Indiana county, Pa., 4 miles from Western Penna. R. R. at Livermore station, containing 300 ACRES—225 acres cleared and under No. 1 fencing, as well as fine farming condition; the balance in good white oak timber. The improvements are 2 two-story frame houses, nearly new, of eight rooms each and finished basements and attics; a large bank barn 50 by 80 feet, a two-story spring house and other outbuildings, all in good order; 5 acres of orchard of choice varieties of fruits; 4 feet vein of coal (now open,) underlying the whole tract, and limestone in abundance, with plenty of springs of never-failing water. Taken all to-gether houses, fencing, soil, nice lying surface, public highways, churches, schools, mills, &c., I know of no more inviting and desirable tract of land in Western Pennsylvania.

ALSO, FARM AND MILLS. A small tract of 60 ACRES of very valuable land in Derry township Westmoreland county, Pa.; well fenced and in high state of cultivation, with new frame dwelling, and other outbuildings; a new grist and saw mill complete, with two run of burrs, two bolting cloths, and all the late features, in good order, and a young orchard of choice fruits; lane is all underlaid with a six foot vein of coal, now opened and worked, at the back of the mill, and limestone in abundance. Call soon and secure a good bargain.

ALSO, FARM OF 160 ACRES, situated immediately upon the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Blairsville Intersection, 54 miles east of the city. The improvements are a two-story stone house of 8 rooms, a No. 1 barn, 45 by 65 feet, the best of stabling and other outbuildings. The land lies well is well fenced, is in good farming order, and will be sold very cheap if applied for soon.

For further particulars enquire of

G. H. TOWER, Real Estate Agent,

No. 164 FOURTH AVENUE.

oc17:

FOR SALE.

1 Acre at Woods Run.
4 Acres and House in East Liberty.
8 Acres, unimproved, on Troy Hill.
2 Acres on Greensburg Pike.
5 Acres on Four Mile Run Road, 1¼ miles from P. C. R. R.
70 Acres near P. F. W. & C. R. R.
118 Acres near Pa. R. R., Westmoreland county.
90 Acres at Hill Side Station, Pa. R. R.
4 Farms in Preston county, West Virginia
185 Acres in Armstrong county, underlaid with coal.
108 Acres and good improvements, in Trumbull county, Ohio.
900 Acres of Timber land, with Saw Mill and dwellings.
House and Lot on Center Avenue, near Kirkpatrick.
House and Lot on Vicroy street.
House and Lot in East Liberty.
House and Lot in Mansfield.
House and Lot on Carroll street, Allegheny.
House and Lot on Beaver avenue.
2 Houses and 4 Lots, very cheap, on Vine street.
2 Lots, very cheap, on Vine street.
2 Houses and Lot on Franklin street.
1 House of 9 Rooms and 2 Lots on Roberts St.
Farms in Illinois, Missouri and West Virginia.
Coal Lands in Allegheny, Westmoreland, Fayette and Beaver counties in Penna.

TO-LET.

2 Houses of	9	Rooms	in the	17th	ward; rent	$300
3 do. of	3	do.	do.	17th	do. do.	144
2 do. of	3	do.	do.	12th	do. do.	156
2 do. of	6	do.	do.	8th	do. do.	360
1 do. of	6	do.	do.	8th	do. do.	300
1 do. of	9	do.	do.	2d	do. do.	600
1 do. of	3	do.	do.	6th	do. do.	192
1 do. of	5	do.	do.	6th	do. do.	240
1 do. of	4	do.	do.	17th	do. do.	168
1 do. of	7	do.	do.	2d	do.	
1 do. of	6	do.	do.	Grant street.		

The Houses that I have for rent will be rented very low to good tenants for the balance of the rental year.

APPLY AT

D. P. HATCH'S REAL ESTATE OFFICE,

No. 91 Grant St., Pittsburgh.

no7:p18

FOR SALE.

A GOOD BRICK STORE-ROOM,

with dwelling on same lot, for sale on good terms. Also, a small lot of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. The location is first rate for a business of $10,000 to $15,000 a year; good Wheat country surrounding the village; good flouring mill in the village.

The above property is on the line of the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland railroad. For further information address NEWMAN & CO., New Richland, Logan county, Ohio. no3:n76 d&T

FOUR BRICK HOUSES AND LOT.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny County I will expose at public sale on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, December 16th, 1868, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., that COURT OF FOUR BRICK HOUSES, situate off WYLIE STREET, a few doors above Elm street, (entrance to Court from Wylie street. Lot 22 by 72 feet extending back to an alley, the property of the late William Montooth, deceased. Terms at day of sale.

THOMAS B. STEWART, Guardian.

For particulars enquire of H. C. MACKRELL, Esq., Attorney at Law, 89 Grant street, or PALMER & PHILLIPS, Auctioneers, 60 Fifth Avenue. no25

FOR SALE & TO LET.--Houses and Lots for sale in all parts of the city and suburbs. Also, several FARMS in good locations. Also, a small WOOLEN FACTORY, with 20 acres of land, and good improvements, which I will sell cheap and on reasonable terms. Business Houses to let on good streets. Private Dwelling Houses for rent in both cities. For further particulars inquire

WILLIAM WARD,

ja22 110 Grant street, opposite Cathedral.

BUSINESS, BUSINESS.—For sale the lease, fixtures, and good will of an old established Produce Commission House now doing a good business, and having a large correspondence and consignments. The warehouse is one of the best stands in the city for the business. Apply to or address S. CUTHBERT & SON,

de8 83 Smithfield street.

LUMBER.

FORT PITT

LUMBER COMPANY,

CAPITAL - - $125,000.

PRESIDENT--EDWARD DITHRIDGE.
SECRETARY--T. A. WRIGHT.
SUPERINTENDENT--EDW. DAVISON.

DIRECTORS:

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John Mellon,	E. D. Dithridge,
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☞ LUMBER YARD--Corner of

BUTLER AND LUMBER STREET

NINTH WARD.

OFFICE AT FORT PITT GLASS WORKS, Washington Street. ja20:j98

LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER,

ALEXANDER PATTERSON.

Dealer in all Kinds of Lumber.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE

1,000,000 feet Dry Pine Boards;
150,000 feet 1½ and 2 inch Clear Plank;
30,000 feet Dry 1½ inch Common Plank;
30,000 feet Dry 1 and 2 inch Oak;
25,000 feet Dry 2, 2½ and 3 inch Ash,
5,000 feet Dry 2, 2½, 3 in. Cherry & Maple
30,000 feet Dry 1, 1½, 2 and 3 inch Poplar:
10,000 feet Dry Poplar Scantling;
250,000 feet Hemlock Joists and Scanting:
750,000 No. 1 18-inch Shingles, sawed;
250,000 No. 1 16-inch Shingles, sawed;
40,000 No. 1 16-inch Shingles, shaved;
20,000 Fire Brick;
1,000 Fire Tile.
100 Tons Fire Clay;

YARDS—No. 86 PREBLE STREET, formerly Manchester, and 157 REBECCA STREET, opposite the Gas Works, Allegheny City. no12

WINES, LIQUORS, &c

PITTSBURGH IMPORTING HOUSE.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

SCHMIDT & FRIDAY

IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN

WINES AND LIQUORS,

No. 409 Penn Street, Pittsburgh.

Would direct the attention of the public to the fact that, possessing superior facilities through several large Wine and Liquor Houses in Europe, and making their importations direct, they are enabled to offer the various grades of choice WINES AND LIQUORS at prices less than Eastern rates. Examinations of qualities and comparison of prices respectfully solicited.

A choice assortment of pure OLD RYE WHISKEY constantly on hand

JOSEPH S. FINCH & CO.,

Nos. 185, 187, 189, 191, 193 and 195,

FIRST STREET, PITTSBURGH,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Copper Distilled Pure Rye Whiskey.

Also, dealers in FOREIGN WINES and LIQUORS, HOPS, &c. mh28,n53

GROCERIES.

WM. MILLER,

(Late Miller & Ricketson,)

Nos. 221 AND 223,

Corner Liberty and Irwin Streets,

Offer to the trade at Low Figures:

150 pkgs. of NEW MACKEREL, in barrels, halves, quarters and kits.
100 chests choice YOUNG HYSON, JAPAN and IMPERIAL TEAS.
50 sacks choice RANGOON RICE.
25 bbls. choice CAROLINA RICE.
75 bbls. LONG ISLAND SYRUP.
50 bbls. SYRUP, choice brands.
100 bbls. N. O. MOLASSES.
50 bbls. BERMUDA MOLASSES.
200 bbls. REFINED SUGAR.
75 hhds. PORTO RICO, CUBA and DEMARARA SUGARS.
200 bags RIO COFFEE.
50 bags JAVA and LAGUAYRA COFFEES.
100 cases IMPORTED CLARET.
250 cases MOET & CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNE WINES.
SCOTCH ALE and LONDON PORTER constantly on hand.

FERTILIZERS.

TO WHEAT GROWERS.

EUREKA AMMONIATED BONE,

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

MANUFACTURED BY

The Allegheny Fertilizer Co.

SEWARD & CAMPBELL,

PROPRIETORS,

Office, 356 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa

The best Fertilizer in use, and recognized by Farmers who have given it a trial, to be the standard for raising large crops of Wheat, Rye, Oats Corn, Potatoes, &c. We have published for gratuitous circulation a pamphlet containing interesting and valuable statements of this Fertilizer, copies of which will be sent free to any sending us their address.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

H. B. LYON,

Sealer of Weights and Measures,

No. 5 FOURTH STREET,

(Between Liberty and Ferry streets.

Orders promptly attended to. ap13

HAIR AND PERFUMERY.

JOHN PECK, Ornamental Hair WORKER AND PERFUMER, No. 133 Third street, near Smithfield, Pittsburgh.

Always on hand, a general assortment of Ladies' WIGS, BANDS, CURLS; Gentlemen's WIGS, TOPEES, SCALPS, GUARD CHAINS, BRACELETS, &c. ☞ A good Price in cash will be given for RAW HAIR.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair Cutting done in the neatest manner. mh2:n2

ARCHITECTS.

BARR & MOSER,

ARCHITECTS,

FRUIT HOUSE ASSOCIATION BUILDINGS, Nos. 3 and 4 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Special attention given to the designing and building of COURT HOUSES and PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

FRESH ASPARAGUS — VERY CHOICE: put up in cans hermetically sealed, and will be found equal to that fresh from the garden for sale by JOHN A. RENSHAW,

de2 corner Liberty and Hand streets

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

Lessee.....WM. HENDERSON.
Manager.....M. W. CANNING.

Last night but two of the engagement of the favorite Tragedian

EDWIN ADAMS

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 10 1868, will be performed for the last time the great five act Tragedy of

NARCISSE, THE VAGRANT.

Narcis

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The Allegheny River was filled with heavy floating ice yesterday.

Allegheny Councils.—A regular meeting of Allegheny Councils will be held this evening at seven o'clock.

The Streets have been very slippery for the last two days, and pedestrians experienced considerable difficulty in maintaining an equilibrium.

Committed.—Joseph Davis was committo jail for trial yesterday, by Alderman Humbert, on a charge of perjury preferred against him by John Roe.

The holidays are fast approaching now, and ladies wishing to know where to buy cheap goods, had better call at Macrum, Glyde & Co., 78 and 80 Market street.

Assault and Battery.—Pat Terrey made information before Alderman Irwin yesterday, charging James McDonough with assault and battery. The accused was held for a hearing.

Held for a Hearing.—Gotlieb Warren, charged on oath of Damascus Snowden, before Alderman Irwin, of the 15th ward, with assault and battery, was arrested and held for a hearing.

Waived a Hearing.—Daniel E. Grover, charged a few days since, with barratry, before Alderman Lindsay, and held for a hearing yesterday, waived a hearing and gave bail for Court.

Mayor's Return.—The Mayor's return for the first ten months of his term, ending November 30th, shows that the aggregate amount of fines received for that time amount to $6,560.61.

New Holiday Goods at Macrum, Glyde & Co., 78 and 80 Market street. Watch Stands, Cigar Stands and Cases, Writing Desks, Necessaires, fancy Glove Boxes, full assortment of Lace Goods, etc.

Committed in Default.—Richard Roberts charged with arson, on oath of Mrs. Catharine Donnelly, had a final hearing before Fire Marahal Murphy, which resulted in his commitment for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

Another Libel Case.—It is reported that C. A. Boucher has made information before Alderman Nicholson charging N. P. Sawyer of the *Republic*, with libel. The alleged libel was the publication of a report of the smuggling case some months since.

Lost.—Between the Young Men's Library Association and No. 50 Liberty street, by way of Liberty, two season tickets of the Young Men's Library Association Lectures. The finder will receive the thanks of the owner by leaving them at No. 195 Liberty street.

Malicious Mischief.—William Carm made information before Alderman Herron yesterday, charging John Grass with malicious mischief. He alleges that the accused drove his wagon against his (the prosecutor's) cart. The accused was arrested and held for court.

Severely Burned.—A little boy, named McGuire, aged about three years, residing on Chatham street, was severely burned yesterday afternoon, by falling into the fire. His injuries, though severe, are not considered dangerous, and at last accounts he was in a fair way of recovery.

Surety.—John Hildebrand made information before Mayor Drum yesterday, against John McHugh for surety of the peace. The prosecutor alleged that the defendant threatened to twist his neck. The accused was arrested, and after a hearing held for trial in the sum of three hundred dollars.

The Christmas number of the Philadelphia *Press* will contain a story entitled "Christmas Under Fire," written by Capt. W. W. Nevin, associate editor of that journal, and a charming writer of fact and fiction. His many friends hereabout will watch for his story with considerable anxiety.

Committee Appointed.—At a meeting of the Mercantile Library Association held on Monday evening, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to nominate persons to serve as directors during the ensuing year: Henry Holdship, Algernon S. Bell, W. P. Herbert, John G. Holmes, James E. Dickson, W. J. Radcliffe, James M. Bell.

Charged With Perjury.—Rosanna McHugh made information before Alderman Neillie yesterday, against Jonh Hilderbrand, for perjury. Rosanna alleges that in a case before Mayor Drum a few days ago, in which she was defendant, Hilderdrand swore that men had been seen going in and coming out of her house at all hours of the night, which she states is false. The accused was arrested and held to bail for a hear this morning at ten o'clock.

A Stranger.—A well-dressed and respectable appearing man made his appearance at the watch-house last evening and asked to be allowed to stay all night. He stated that he had been robbed of his baggage and money on the cars near Blairsville, and was in the city without friends or money. He was furnished with a night's lodging, and if his statements prove to be true, will probably receive some assistance to enable him to reach his home in Philadelphia to-day.

The Fair for the Orphans' Home, of the Reformed Church, located in Butler, Pennsylvania, held by the All Souls Congregation and Grace Church congregation in the church of the latter, corner of Webster avenue and Grant street, is still in prosperous progress. It is to continue till Friday evening next, and will then be closed. The attention of the friends of the orphans is particularly called to the dinners and suppers of each day. Hot waffles, stewed chicken, roast turkey and oysters will be served up.

Went Through.—On Tuesday afternoon, John Sunday, accompanied by a large New Foundland dog, entered Gipperich's shoe store, on Ohio street, Allegheny. In coming out Sunday forgot the dog and closed the door before it had passed. The dog saw its master on the outside, and supposing the glass in the door to be a clear space, made a bound and went through, completely shattering it. Sunday, noticing the accident, immediately returned and paid $8 for the damage done. The dog was but slightly injured.

Keystone Skating Rink.—The lovers of the art will be gratified to learn that this popular resort will be opened in a few days. Under the management of its efficient Superintendent many improvements are being made, which will increase the popularity of this already favorite place of amusement, and before long we will hear its walls resound with the merry laugh and cutting steel of the skaters. In another column we publish the rates of admission, which are so reasonable as to admit of no excuse for non-attendance.

Distressing Affair.

A little girl named Mary Elliott, aged eight years, residing with her parents on Wide alley, Eighth ward, while playing in one of the upper rooms of the house, yesterday afternoon, approached too near the fire, when her clothing caught, and in a moment she was enveloped in flames. Her screams attracted the attention of her mother, who ran to her relief. She was so badly burned, however, before the fire was smothered, that after lingering from two o'clock in the afternoon till eight in the evening, death put an end to her sufferings. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

The District Court met at the usual hour yesterday. In the case of Thaw vs. Whitmore, Duff & Co. the jury found for the defendant.

The next case taken up was Christian Donnelly for use of Henry Holdship vs. Westly B. Dravo, action on a mortgage. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $2,810 49.

John Hanz and Adam Herchenrother vs. Coleman, Forester & Co., action on book account for lumber sold and delivered. On trial.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Mellon.

The Court of Quarter Sessions met at ten o'clock yesterday morning, Judge Mellon presiding. No business of public interest was transacted. Jury trials will be taken up to-day.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

The following is the trial list for Thursday:

Com. vs. John Niebaum.
Com. vs. Ruth Ann Murray.
Com. vs. David Lewis.
Com. vs. Jas. White and Daniel Meenan.
Com. vs. Jos. Patterson.
Com. vs. Wm. Arnold.
Com. vs. Robt. Ormsby.
Com. vs. W. J. Robinson.
Commonwealth vs. Edward O'Donnell, John Bradford and Peter McGee.
Com. vs. John Morgan O'Brien.
Com. vs. Julia Lake alias Julia Henry.
Com. vs. John Nevergold.
Com. vs. Catharine Newman.
Com. vs. Charles Ebock.
Com. vs. Edward Logue.
Com. vs. Frank Nicholson.
Com. vs. John Dunn.
Com. vs. William McCallen.
Com. vs. Robert Holmes.
Com. vs. Jacob Martin.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

Com. vs. Michael Cella.
Com. vs. George Noll.
Com. vs. Andrew Alexander, 2 cases.
Com. vs. John A. Kohrson.
Com. vs. Edward Logue.
Com. vs. H. Schnitzer.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

The Court of Common Pleas met at ten o'clock yesterday morning, Judge Stowe on the bench. The case of Sawyer vs. McGinniss, et al., is still on trial. The trial list remains as previously published.

Interesting Meeting at Shady Side.

Sunday afternoon was a high-day in the Sabbath School of the Presbyterian Church at Shady Side, on the occasion of the Quarterly Meeting of the Missionary Society. The exercises were opened with a voluntary, followed with the reading of the CIII Psalm, singing and prayer, by the pastor, Rev. W. T. Beatty. The names of the respective classes were called by the Superintendent of the School, Mr. Robert Pitcairn, the well known and popular Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who resides at Shady Side, and their offerings were handed to the Secretary, W. B. Negley, Esq. About one hundred dollars were contributed, which is the average sum usually given each quarter. This School supports a missionary among the Freedmen at an expense of three hundred dollars. Major Wm. Frew was then called upon to deliver an address, in which he gave some interesting facts in regard to mission work, interspersing his address with incidents which came under his observation during his late visit to Europe and the Holy Land. The Major's long connection with Sabbath schools enables him to make an address of much interest on this noble cause. The services were interspersed with stirring vocal music, with organ accompaniment, under the lead of Mr. Pitcairn.

We observed quite a number of our leading merchants in the audience, who reside there, among whom were Messrs. Joseph Dilworth, James Hanna, Lowrie Childs, W. O'H. Scully and Mr. Renshaw, grocer, Liberty street. This church, under the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Beatty, is enjoying great prosperity, and the school is an arm of power in the congregation and a blessing to the neighborhood.

Much good has been accomplished by the perfect system of visitation in practice, both to the congregation and the school. Mr. Pitcairn has recently arranged a plan which is really a model for Sunday School visitation, and could be used effectively by Christian Associations or Bible Societies in the work of exploration. It has been printed in book form, with directions in suitable form for use. It is expected the demand for this excellent work will be such ere long as to warrant it being stereotyped, and thus lessen its cost to a small sum, say twenty cents per copy. It is so arranged as to give the name of the visitor, and district, size of family, and names and ages of children, and answers to such questions as, "Are Parents professing Christians?" "What are the denominational preferences?" "Will they attend this Church?" etc. It is the best thing of the kind we have ever seen, and we hope it may be introduced in our Sunday Schools and other organizations.

Sudden Death.

Mr. Thomas Crawford, a river pilot, residing near Portsmouth, Ohio, died suddenly between five and seven o'clock last night. About five o'clock Mr. Crawford went into the "Senate House," a saloon on Market street, near Third, and passing through the bar-room, went to the privy in the back yard. The bar-keeper having occasion to go into the back yard some time afterward, heard some one snoring, but took no account of it until about seven o'clock, when a friend of Crawford's came in and inquired for him. The bar-keeper then remembered that he passed through the room some time before, and also recollected of hearing a man snoring in the privy, and thinking Crawford had gone in there and fell asleep, the place was visited at once, when it was discovered that he was dead. Dr. King was sent for immediately, and the man removed to the house, but life, it appeared, had been extinct for some time, as the body was quite cold and stiff. The Coroner will hold an inquest this morning.

Who Is He?

An unknown man was found yesterday afternoon near one of the furnaces at Shoenberger's mill lying in the ashes insensible. He was removed to the watch house, where Dr. Rogers was summoned to attend him. The Doctor could find no external bruises nor any evidence of internal injury, and was of the opinion that the man was starving. His pulse was exceedingly weak and his breathing very heavy, but there appeared to be no evidence of disease of any kind about him. The physic an succeeded in getting him to swallow a little stimulant, but there is little hope of his recovery. The man looks to be about thirty years of age and is unusually clean. He was still living at twelve o'clock last night.

—Since the above was written we have learned that a bible was found in the man's pocket, with the name Samuel Creelman inscribed upon the fly-leaf.

R. Stockett Matthews.

This distinguished orator, from Baltimore, delivers his lecture on the "Romance of American Progress" in the Academy of Music to-night. The name of the lecturer is a sufficient guarantee that the somewhat unique and always fertile and interesting subject will be properly handled, and those of our readers who fail to be in attendance at the Academy to-night will miss a rare intellectual treat. There are no seats reserved, and those who attend at the earliest moment will of course secure the best positions. Tickets may be purchased to-day at the Library rooms, corner of Penn and Sixth streets, and at the door this evening.

The Bevins-Hemmings Imbroglio.

The last act of the disgraceful and ridiculous farce, the Bevins case, was played at the Mayor's office yesterday evening. The parties appeared at three o'clock, the hour fixed for a hearing, when Mr. Smith, counsel for the prosecution, stated that he would not offer any evidence, but asked that the defendants be held to bail for their appearance at Court, on the informations. Mr. Moreland asked that the prosecutrix be put upon the stand and examined as to the facts set forth in the information.

The Mayor replied that he had no power to put the witness on the stand if the prosecution declined to have her testify.

Mr. Moreland said the defendants were present and desired a hearing.

The Mayor stated that his usual course in all surety of the peace cases was to hold the parties to bail for their appearance at Court without a hearing.

Mr. Moreland asked him if he had decided to hold the defendants, to which he replied in the affirmative, stating that there had been a good deal of excitement attending the case and he wished to get rid of it.

The parties were held in three hundred dollars bail to appear at Court.

The action of the Mayor in this case, from the beginning, will add nothing to his reputation as an executive officer, and much less to his ability as a jurist. If, as he asserted, it has been his practice to hold the defendants in surety cases to appear at Court on the information alone, and without a hearing, what was the necessity of postponing the case from time to time, as was done by him, at the instance of the prosecutor?

If the Mayor would be governed by his own judgment, instead of acting under the advice of some of those connected with the office, he would be less likely to err.

The case will probably be brought up in Court this morning, consequently we will reserve further comment until after it is disposed of.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Since the arrangement for heating the Opera House has been completed, the attendance has been increasing. The house is now quite comfortable. Mr. Adam's engagement closes this week and next week Maggie Mitchell will occupy the boards, to be succeeded by Edwin Booth. To-night "Narcisse the Vagrant" will be presented with Mr. Adams in the title role.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.—Miss Kate Fisher, the accomplished Equestriene actress, is still holding forth at the Old Drury to good houses, notwithstanding the malicious attempt to injure her reputation. To-night "Scamps of London, or After Dark" will be produced with all the original music, scenery, etc.

THE VARIETIES.—The Female Forty Thieves and the great minstrel scene, in which twelve young ladies appear, forms the attraction at the Varieties to-night. The remainder of the programme is of the usual varied character.

THE MUSEUM.—Burnell's Museum still continues to occupy a prominent place among the many amusements with which our city is supplied at present. The Museum is open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., and visitors will be repaired by spending a few hours in it at any time.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed of record before H. Snively, Esq., Recorder, December 9th, 1868.

John Berger, Jr., to Joseph Erny, July 1, 1868; 3 lots on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, Collins township.....$400

Jacob Hahn to John Grinl, December 4, 1868; lot on Caroline street, East Birmingham 20 by 62 feet.....$1,600

John Hamill to John Speer September 23, 1868; lot on Carson street, East Birmingham, 24 by 120 feet.....$2,800

Adolph Oberneiman to Elizabeth J. Abel, October 15, 1868; lots Nos. 68 and 69 in Oberheiman's plan, Union township.....$600

James Russell to John Creighton, July 20, 1868; lots Nos. 5 and 6 in Lickey's plan, second ward, Allegheny, fronting on Sampson street, 40 by 80 feet.....$2,400

Henry Heers to Fred. Backhaus, November 21, 1868; lots Nos. 7 and 8 in Vandergrift's plan, Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh, 40 by 100 feet.....$1,100

Charles F. Wunderlich to Robert A. Nesbitt, May 12, 1868; lot on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad in Sharpsburg.....$600

Wm. Neely to Wm Chivers, December 18, 1865; tract of land in Sewickley township, containing 1 acre.....$687

William Chivers to Mary E. Meck, December 8, 1868; the above mentioned lot.....$1,200

Lucinda Blackford to Mary Thompson, September 12, 1868; two lots in Chartiers township, Nos. 21 and 22, in Conner's plan.....$600

H. M. Brackenridge to J. S. Brackenridge, D c. 4, 1868; part of tract No. 9 in Elders district, Union township.....$2,000

Joseph Dilworth to Sarah A. Boren, November 21, 1868; lot on Broad street, Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 24 by 100 feet.....$600

H. M. Brackenridge to Henry M. Brackenridge, February 17, 1868; lot in Carentum.....$1

James Old to John O'Keife, June 24, 1868; lot on Franklin street, Seventh ward, 21 by 90 feet.....$50

Ambition Gratified.

Matthias Blukenblacher wanted to be sent to jail. It was his heart's desire. He would be committed and his wishes were gratified. "Where there's a will there's a way." His way was this: Some time ago he purchased $67 worth of ready made clothing from a Liberty street clothier, by representing that he owned a store, well stocked, in Lawrenceville. This was the first step. Next he sold out the aforesaid store and stock, pocketed the proceeds and waited patiently in delightful anticipation of the *denouement*. It came yesterday. The clothier presented his bill. The aspirant for jail honors laughed in his face. He had "nodting; no monish, no goods."

He was brought to Alderman McMasters' office to answer a charge of fraud. He refused to give bail for trial and would not allow several willing friends to serve him in that capacity. He was anxious to be placed under Warden Scandrett's care, and the kind hearted magistrate gratified his desire. He is now whiling away the hours amid the pleasurable activities and excitements of jail life.

Shaved Him.

David Solomon Norris is a professor of the tonsorial art, and is employed in the establishment of George Washington Callow, corner Spring alley and Canal street. Yesterday a gentleman entered the shop and placed himself under the care of David for a shave. After the operation had been performed the gentleman handed a one dollar bill to the professor, from which he was to take his pay and return the change. There was an insufficient supply of change in the shop, and David started out in quest of some. The gentleman waited for a considerable length of time, but David failed to make his appearance; and he began to think himself doubly shaved. He went to Alderman Taylor's and made information for larceny against the delinquent, who was found a short time after enjoying the hopitalities and cheer of a saloon keeper, the aforesaid dollar having mysteriously disappeared in the meantime. David is now reposing in the county jail.

The Concert.—The musical entertainments of Ole Bull, at the Academy of Music, Friday and Saturday nights, promises to be the affair of the season. Ole Bull is the greatest violinist of the age, and his name alone is sufficient to fill the largest halls in the western cities, and we have no doubt he will draw full houses here.

The cheapness of the Patent Lounge, for sale by T. B. Young & Co., makes it come within the reach of all. Call and see it; 38 Smithfield street.

Pthisic or Asthma.—Those who suffer from this distressing complaint, are reminded of Whitcomb's Remedy. M.W.F.

Best Patent Bed Lounge in the country, at T. B. Young & Co's, No. 38 Smithfield street.

Gem Pictures taken at Burke's, Dispatch Building.

Closing of the Fair.

The Fair for fallen women closed last night, after a highly successful and prosperous season. The amount realized will closely approximate $5,000, a sum decidedly creditable to the generosity of our people and flattering to the enterprise, tact and unceasing industry of the ladies having the charitable affair in keeping. Perhaps the largest income will be returned from the toy stand opened by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Roush, which was conducted in so clever a manner as to excite on all sides the warmest encomiums of praise for the spirited and charitable couple having charge thereof. The other booths were equally well managed, and we dare say will show handsome returns when the final reports are made. The christian ladies officiating, as well as those who attended as guests and workers, deserve the heartiest applause for their efforts, and have evinced a true christian charity which must prove pleasing in the sight of God. The concert last evening, under the auspices of Prof. Lawton, was, like all the musical occasions of that eminent and philanthropic vocalist, a success, and afforded the liveliest pleasure to all present. Miss Hattie Jones, a soprano, without superior among our amateurs, contributed no little to the success of the musical offering. The independent booth of Mrs. General A. L. Pearson, which was presided over by so many accomplished young ladies who had gained experience at the Soldiers' Fair, realized handsomely. To the untiring energy of Mrs. W. A. Herron, Mrs. McKee, Mrs. Holmes and the many other ladies taking an active part, not forgetting Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm, whose vigorous pen awakened public interest and sympathy through the secular and religious press, the success of the Fair is atttributed and to them be all honor.

Grand Closing Out Sale.

Messrs. J. M. Burchfield & Co., the well known and responsible dry goods dealers, No. 52 St. Clair street, announce that in order to close out their very large and judiciously assorted stock of winter goods, they will hold a clearance sale during the coming thirty days. This will afford our readers rare opportunity for the purchase of goods at great bargains and it may be deemed a rare occasion for the procurement of suitable Christmas presents. The stock is very full and contains all that is new and novel in the way of dress and housekeeping goods, cloaking cloths, shawls, handkerchiefs, table cloths, napkins, table linens, etc., etc. Lady readers will find on visiting the store that the special closing out sale means more than is usually applied to such announcements, as the prices have been marked down to the lowest figures possible and decidedly good bargains are offered in the goods of all departments. A purchasing visit during the continuance of the great sale will repay all our readers, and we confidently look for the store to be daily thronged by the wise and economical for the next thirty days. Messrs. Burchfield & Co. are clever, fair dealing gentlemen, and their clerks are obliging and courteous. We bespeak increased patronage for the house during the present advantageous season.

Great Bargains in Ladies' Furs.

An immense line of all the latest styles of Ladies' and Misses' fancy dress furs, Gents' fur caps, collars and gloves will be found at the great first class Hat, Cap and Ladies' Fur House of Wm. Fleming, No. 139 Wood street. This popular and fashionable emporium is constantly thronged with customers who appreciate the system of large sales and small profits—one that enables them to obtain all they may want in the hat, cap or fur line, at from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. less than the same goods can be obtained at any other house. The extent and endless variety of stock kept at this store affords customers the finest opportunity for selections. The fact that no misrepresention will, under any circumstances, be permitted to effect a sale, and that all goods are warranted, has gained for this establishment a wide spread and enviable reputation.

Country merchants are invited to call and examine the large and superior stock of hats, caps, and furs to be found in the exclusively wholesale department of this popular house, which will be sold by the case or dozen at the very lowest eastern rates. Retail purchasers will remember that they can save from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. by directing their patronage to Mr. Fleming's, sign of the great Golden Hat, No. 139 Wood street.

Christmas Gifts.

Now is the time for husbands to buy their wives a new improved Family Sewing Machine for a Christmas gift.

Or, now is the time for all the young men to show their good sense by making their female friends a present of that most useful and lasting article—an improved Weed Sewing Machine.

Those kind of presents are certainly the ones we ought to give our friends. A child in the family can use them. Call on the agent, 112 Grant street, at any time, and you will meet persons from all parts of the county, who have come to purchase one of those highly prized machines, merely from hearing one of their neighbors speaking highly of them, after a short time using.

Mind No. 112 Grant street, is where you get those things and on very reasonable terms.

Combination Lounge and Bed with spring mattress, an invaluable article for the nursery. For sale only at T. B. Young & Co's, No. 38 Smithfield street.

Burke's Photograph Gallery, 69 Fifth avenue.

Ladies' Grecian Bend Button Boots,
At
W. B. CLAPP & Co.,
26 and 28 Fifth avenue.

No House is complete without one of those Patent Lounges. For sale at T. B. Young & Co's, No. 38 Smithfield street.

Bookseller's Stock at Auction.—Will be sold at A. Leggate's Auction House, No. 159 Federal street, Allegheny, this (Thursday) evening, at seven o'clock, a bookseller's stock, consisting of 100 family and pocket bibles, standard and miscellaneous books, holiday books, games, albums, paper, &c., &c., now open for examination.

A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer.

Deafness, Blindness, Catarrh,
And all affections of the Throat, Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Liver and Nervous System, treated successfully at Dr. Aborn's Medical and Surgical Institute, No. 134 Smithfield street. tf.

Sudden Changes of Weather are productive of Throat Diseases, Coughs, Colds, &c. There is no more effectual relief in these diseases to be found than in the timely use of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" They possess real merit, and have *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, having received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

The Long Required Want.—Patent Bed Lounge, combining beauty, durability and cheapness. For sale at the manufacturers, T. B. Young & Co., 38 Smithfield street.

For cheap and good pictures go to Burke's.

Ladies' Grecian Lace Boots,
Extra high cut, very handsome, at
W. B. CLAPP & Co.,
26 and 28 Fifth avenue.

The place to get White Lime, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, is at Ecker & Caskey's, 167 First street.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Gens. Grant and McClellan are reported to have had an interview in New York.

—Robert O'Lowry has been chosen Grand Master of the Sons of Malta of Pennsylvania.

—At Chicago yesterday, the thermometer touched zero, and at Peoria six degrees below.

—The Maison Dorer billiard saloon, at Chicago, was destroyed by fire Sunday morning. Loss $13,000; insured.

—Robert Kennedy, an apothecary of Brooklyn, has been fined $5,000 for selling morphine to a daughter of a citizen.

—Deacon Andrews, on trial at Plymouth, Mass., was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to State prison for twenty years.

—Johnny Lafferty and James Bayton, the prize fighters, will meet in the ring to-day at some point in Kentucky, not far from Cincinnati.

—General Grant dined with Marshall O. Roberts at New York, last evening. It is understood he will not leave for Washington until Friday evening.

—Edward Clark, hailing from Cleveland, was arrested in Zanesville Monday night, on a charge of committing the robbery at Black & Co.'s store in that place.

—At Syracuse, New York, Townsend block, containing five stores, was badly damaged by fire yesterday morning. Loss on stocks was about $20,000; in buildings, $15,000.

—Geo. Flanders, engineer on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, who was shot at the time of the robbery of Adams Express at Brownstown, Ind., last July, died of his wounds at Cincinnati, yesterday.

—The sentence of death by hanging on the 8th of January, imposed on Christian Garlies, of Buffalo, N. Y., for the murder of Marcus Werden, has been commuted by Governor Fenton to imprisonment for life in the State prison.

—Prof. Delessier, of Kingston, Jamaica, who a long time in advance announced the days on which the earthquakes would visit St. Thomas, Chili and Peru, announces that there will be an earthquake in California in the vicinity of the 9th and 11th of December.

—Geo. P. Sancton, late cashier of the Commercial Bank of New Brunswick, Canada, was arrested in Brooklyn on Thursday, on complaint the President and Trustees of the Bank, who charged him with having embezzled funds to the amount of over $100,000. He was locked up in default of bail in $100,000.

—The *Diario*, Havana, publishes an account of another battle which took place at Quantamo, near Santiago de Cuba. The rebels were defeated, with a loss of sixty killed and two hundred wounded. The loss of the Government troops is not stated. Trade in the Island is very dull and complete stagnation prevails in all the markets.

—Hugh Craig was arrested at Philadelphia, yesterday, on a charge of cutting his mother's throat while in bed. He is a compositor, twenty years old, and has recently given indications of insanity. He was found in bed with his hands and clothes bloody. Mrs. Craig was removed to the hospital in a critical condition, with some hopes of saving her life.

—The New York Academy of Letters and Fine Arts has organized by the election of J. Lathrop Motley as President, Richard White Grant as Vice President, Calvert Vaux as Secretary, Wm. C. Church as Treasurer, Charles Astor Bristed and T. A. Rothermel members of Council. Measures were taken to raise funds for the immediate objects of the Academy.

—Judge Sutherland, of New York, vacated the injunction procured by one Laimbeer against the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad, on the ground that it cannot be continued without an interference with the right of stockholders not parties. The Judge added that he thought the weight of the evidence is that the directors have net intended, and do not intend to declare any dividend or distribution of bonds or their proceeds among the stockholders.

—A few weeks since a lot of speculators, not engaged in the packing business, went into the provision market at Chicago and sold pork and lard short, in large quantities, deliverable in January and February, in anticipation of a glut and fall in prices. Instead of a glut, there is now a prospective scarcity in these products, and these "shorts" are now buying in at a loss of three dollars per barrel and with a prospect of a still greater loss before they get through with their speculation.

—A most magnificent reception was given to General Grant last night at the residence of Marshal O'Roberts, in New York city. Among the distinguished guests present were Governor Hoffman, Hon. Charles A. Dana, Hon John A. Griswold, William B. Astor, Hon. John A. Francis, Col. T. W. Knox, Gen. Burnside, Gen. Banks, William C. Bryant, George W. Curtis, Junius H. Browne, Henry J. Raymond, Cyrus W. Field, General Sickles, Isaac W. England, Gen. Robert Anderson, Peter Cooper, Moses Taylor, Jno. C. Fremont, Henry C. Murphy and Samuel J. Tilden. No speeches were made. The affair was a genuine success.

—The Memphis *Avalanche's* Little Rock, Arkansas, special reports a series of horrid outrages perpetrated near Louisburg, Conway county, on Saturday night, 3rd inst. A disguised party went to the house of Alvin and Wash Lewis, colored men, living near that town, with two white prostitutes who had been repeatedly ordered to leave the country on account of their bad character. The party broke into the house, killed Wash and ran Alvin off. On Saturday Captain Matthews' company of colored militia went to the neighborhood, and meeting Joe Jackson and Robert Perry on a cotton wagon, arrested them. Four negroes took Perry into the cane, stood him against a tree and shot one of his ears off. He broke away from them and escaped. They then shot Jackson, mortally wounding him and left him. He was found and told who did the deed before expiring. The militia then went to the house of Thomas Hooper, aged sixty, took him off and shot him down in the road, afterwards saying he tried to escape. The Sheriff, who is a Republican, says Hooper was murdered, and told the citizens to organize and place themselves under him and he would arrest Matthews and his band. He thought it would involve a conflict with the militia and negroes. He also sent a petition to Governor Clayton to disband the militia. The greatest excitement exists and arrests continue.

New Orleans Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, December 9.—Cotton advanced ¼, Middlings 23. Sales 5,600, Receipts 6,889, Exports 9,019. Flour, high grades dull, Superfine $6 87, Double Exrta $7 12, Treble Extra $7 25a$8 00. Corn, stock light, sales at 78c. Oats firm at 62c. Bran, $1 20. Hay, prime choice, scarce, sales at $23a$25. Pork scarce at 27c. Bacon, Clear Rib Sides, 17½; Clear Sides 19½. Lard firm. Tierce 16½; Keg 17½. Sugar advanced for common, 8¼a9¼; prime 12a12¼; clarified, 12½a12⅞. Molasses firmer; for common, 45a50; choice, 61a62. Whiskey better, sales at $1 07½. Coffee fair, Rio, 14½; prime, 16½a17.

Chicago Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—The market for No. 2 wheat to-night is steady at $1,18@1,18¼, with sales at first named figure. There is nothing doing in other grains, but held at to-day's prices. Provisions firm but quiet; no transactions.

San Francisco Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SAN FRANCISCO, December 9.—Flour is held at $4,75a5,75. Wheat; the demand is light, and sales were made at $1,75a1,80. Legal Tenders, 73¾c.

THE DISASTER AT SEA.

Particulars of the Loss of the Ocean Steamer Hibernia.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LIVERPOOL, December 9.—The following additional particulars of the loss of the Steamship Hibernia have been obtained: The principal cause of the disaster was the breaking of the screw shaft inside the screw pipe. The screw got loose and damaged the stern post and pipe, causing a fearful leak, through which a large volume of water rushed into the hold. Every attempt was made to save the ship, but a strong gale prevailed at the time, with a heavy sea, and it was found impossible to stop the leak. The steamer was rapidly settling when the boats were lowered and the passengers and crew were all embarked. Excellent order was maintained by the ship's officers, who kept the crew under complete control and prevented all panic among the passengers. Two boats previously reported saved were picked up by the ship Star of Hope, bound for Aberdeen. The Captain of the Hibernia was landed at John O. Groat's house.

The following is a list of those known to be saved: Passengers—Messrs. Bethel, Cox, Brewster, Robinson, Mason, Forbes, Dering, Rogers, Rickart, Holm, Moser, Austin, McGowan, Mackintosh, Irvine, Reverends, B. McPheely, Andrew J. O'Connor; Madames Bethel, Cox, Webb, Melvine, Morrill, McGowan; Misses Boyle, Rogerson, Campbell, McGowan and two children. Crew—Captain Munroe, D. R. Barclay, Purser, Wm. Brown and twenty-one others.

110 LISPENARD ST.,
NEW YORK, October 13, 1868.

DEAR SIR—It is with much pleasure that I say to you that I consider the PLANTATION BITTERS of untold value. In the fall of 1867 I was taken with Chills and Fever, with the most severe pains in my chest and head. It was with great difficulty that I could breathe. My lungs were greatly distressed, and there was severe pain in my right side, by spells. I could hardly get from my bed. I called a Doctor, who attended me all winter without the least benefit. About the first of August I commenced using your PLANTATION BITTERS—a wine-glass full three times a day—and have used it most of the time since, and I am now well and strong, able to do all my own work and take care of a large family.

Yours, &c., SUSAN WILSON.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. TH.S.T.F.

Call and see the Patent Lounge at T. B. Young & Co's, No. 38 Smithfield street.

DIED:

HUTCHINSON—On Tuesday afternoon, December 8th, at eight o'clock, Mr. CHARLES HUTCHINSON, aged 71 years.

His funeral will take place from his residence, No. 101 Fourth avenue, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at two o'clock. His friends and those of the family, members of Zocco Lodge and all sister Lodges of Odd Fellows are invited to attend.

[Cincinnati and Portsmouth, Ohio, papers please copy.]

UNDERTAKERS.

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